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THE MASTERY OF WORDS

BOOK TWO

SARAH LOUISE ARNOLD

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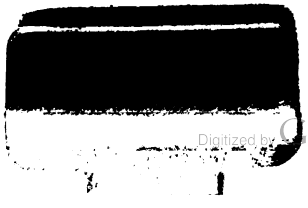

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THE MASTERY OF WORDS

BOOK TWO

A COURSE IN SPELLING ARRANGED FOR GRADES *SIX, SEVEN, AND EIGHT*

A SERIES OF LESSONS BASED UPON THE ORDINARY ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY, TO SECURE FOR THE PUPIL PROMPT RECOGNITION OF WORDS, ACCURATE SPELLING, AND THE POWER TO HELP HIMSELF IN THE STUDY OF WORDS

BY

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PREFACE

THE Mastery of Words provides a course in Spelling for all grades. Book One is intended for the first five grades; Book Two is arranged for Grades Six, Seven, and Eight. Books One and Two are combined in a complete edition, to which this preface relates.

Children do not learn to spell through merely repeating in order the letters which make up words. Some children misspell because their pronunciation is slovenly. They do not hear the correct sound of the word. They must learn to hear truly. Others misspell because they do not clearly visualize the form of the word. They must be taught to give energetic attention to the printed form — to see clearly. But even then children fail to spell correctly if they are completely ignorant of the phonetic value of the letters which make up the word. There is no remedy for such failures except constant attention to the sounds of letters in words.

The Mastery of Words develops these powers. It provides for constant repetition of the ordinary phonograms which are regular in the majority of words. It secures clear enunciation, thus helping to overcome bad habits in speaking. It teaches the pupil to analyze words so that he is conscious of the real problem to be grappled with in spelling; and all the way along it provides exercises which prepare for the use of the dictionary.

Further, its lessons keep in mind that, after school days are over, spelling is used only in writing. The vocabulary of writing is limited; the vocabulary of speech is broad and varied. Drill in spelling should emphasize the words which are necessary for writing.

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The vocabulary of the Mastery of Words is based upon the most recent and conclusive investigations of the Russell Sage Foundation, in charge of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, by Professor Cook of the University of Colorado, by Professor O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Jones of the University of South Dakota, and others. These scholars have clearly shown that spelling books of the past have given undue attention to words which never appear in the student's vocabulary, still less in the essential vocabulary of writing. The thousand words in the Ayres list, proved to be the most commonly used in writing, are therefore taught and stressed in the Mastery of Words.

The author has emphasized the "type words," which are presented over and over again. The type words are purely phonetic — that is, they represent a common phonogram. Essential words which vary from the type are selected for special attention. Beginning with the third grade, black letter type is used to call attention to these words. By frequent review of these lists and of the type words, the pupil will master a very large group of words needed by everybody, yet which are frequently misspelled.

The deadly monotony of the old spelling book has been largely responsible for the lack of interest in spelling. The Mastery of Words has secured in a marked degree variety linked with repetition. The forms of the lessons are varied, and innumerable devices make spelling a live, interesting, and pleasurable study.

The appendix should be used by the older children and by the teacher, for reference. It provides lists, tables, and summaries, including the valuable Ayres list. Teachers should use the appendix freely. The author also urges frequent spelling and pronouncing matches, which provide drill in the form most enjoyed by school children.

After school days are over the pupil must be his own teacher. If he knows phonetics and can read the dictionary, he will be wholly independent. The Mastery of Words provides him with this double power.

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PLAN OF THE COURSE

The First Grade must teach children to read. Children are introduced for the first time to the printed word. To distinguish one word from another, they must carefully observe word forms. The teacher selects words already known by sound. In reading, the children connect the sound and the form of the word. This act is also the first step in spelling. Learning to read is therefore a foundation for learning to spell.

On this account many teachers postpone the definite lessons in spelling until the middle of the first school year, or even later. Spelling is not really postponed or omitted, but emphasis is centered upon recognizing the form of words, pronouncing, and copying the words.

But the form of the word is mastered by repeating it in writing or by naming the letters. Unless the letters are learned, the child knows words only as wholes, and cannot recognize new words by the help of familiar ones. The alphabet must be taught.

The Mastery of Words therefore introduces the alphabet at the beginning of the definite work in spelling. It is presented with the help of pictured objects. Every letter is related to a type word, whose initial sound is the sound of the letter (exception, *x*). By frequent and repeated drill in naming the pictures and pronouncing these names in two parts (initial sound and the remainder of the word), the letter is associated with the sound which it chiefly or always represents.

(The type-words *apple* and *zebra*, used to teach the initial sounds, *a* and *z*, need not be spelled until the pupil is further advanced. They are enclosed in parenthesis to indicate this delay.)

During the first grade, the pupil must name the letters in order, must find them when named out of order, and must sound as well as name the letter. He then realizes that words are made up of letters, all of which have some relation to the sound of the word. This is the foundation of all spelling.

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The words then selected for spelling present common phonograms in which every letter is sounded, and thus review the initial sounds. No day should pass without the repetition of the alphabet in order, and the quick naming of letters as found in different words.

Many short words (verbs, prepositions, and pronouns chiefly) must also be taught, in order that sentences may be used. *Is, has, he, to, in*, etc., must be shown in sentences, for they have no meaning except in relation to other words. These sentences should, when possible, include some word from the day's reading.

The teacher may adjust the length of the lesson to the ability of her class, for classes in first grade differ much in their rate of progress. The lists of words may be extended at will. It is always a good plan to add a word learned in reading which is in some way related to the spelling lesson of the day. One sentence at a time is enough for the first grade unless the class is very active and able. Typical sentences are inserted to be copied by the children. Two new words suffice for a lesson, if the familiar words are reviewed daily.

For the Second Grade the work of the first grade should be reviewed. Now the silent letter is introduced (final *e*). This brings in the long vowel phonogram and the fact that some letters stand for more than one sound — a difficult fact in English spelling.

New phonograms combining vowels are taught, as in *book, lay, boy, oil*, etc., and consonant sounds in combination, as *wh, th*, etc. The vowels are emphasized over and over in attractive ways, as on page 18, where the short phonograms are sung to the tune of Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol. Occasional sentences for copying and for dictation suggest types; such sentences should be related to the reading lesson. Phonetic words are presented in groups. Final *ing* and *er* are added, and the third sound of the vowel which accompanies *r*.

As in the first grade, daily reviews should keep in mind the sounds of all the letters, including the two or three sounds of the

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vowels. The alphabet should frequently be recited or sung in order. Children should name rhymes for every phonogram and extend the lists of phonetic words.

Grade Three reviews the vowels in their common combinations, presents *y* and *ies*, emphasizes the long vowel and the silent letter, carefully studies the consonants presenting two sounds (a stumbling block in spelling), analyzes words containing *x* and *cks*, *z*, and sounding like *z*, compares *ee* and *ea*, introduces essential sight words, presents more words of two syllables, reviews all the familiar types, adds *d* and *ed*, and drills upon difficult combinations, as *ould* and *ought*. Word building increases thoughtful attention; more silent letters are studied; a careful chart reviews the three chief vowel sounds. Words from the Ayres list are used. The entire primary work lays the basis for accurate and independent spelling.

For Grade Four and following, a page of exercises is presented for each week. Four advance lessons of different kinds are given on each page. The drill exercise which appears at the bottom of the page beneath a waved line reviews the essential combinations of letters and the various vowel sounds.

The author advises a review of the entire page on the fifth day of the week, and that every ninth week should be given to review.

The words in certain lessons are arranged horizontally instead of in vertical lists. This varies the form of the lesson and approaches more nearly the common arrangement of words.

The author deplores the presentation of all words in syllables, in a spelling book. Words should be studied as they appear in ordinary reading. Attention to syllables, as phonetic power increases and word analysis continues, is secured in this book by presenting occasional groups of words separated into syllables and also by giving specific lessons from time to time as progress in word building requires.

Such lessons can be extended by dividing into syllables words from the reading book and by reference to the dictionary. The

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words to be divided must, however, conform to the phonetic knowledge of the class at the time. The author believes that the practice provided in this book will suffice for syllabication.

All words should be used in sentences so that their meaning is clear. This should be the common everyday practice. Typical dictation exercises are provided to secure such use of words. Verse and prose alternate with exercises in the use of homonyms. These exercises must be varied according to the need of the class. No set exercise printed in a book has half the value of the dictation exercise which is related to the daily lesson and is made by the teacher and pupils together. These lessons, growing out of the everyday work and fitting the environment of the pupil, are most essential.

A valuable exercise is the study of the lesson by teacher and class together. This is particularly true in advanced grades and with the lessons for dictionary study, including derivatives. Pupils must learn how to study as well as how to recite.

Book Two, for Grades Six, Seven, and Eight, builds upon the foundation laid in the preceding grades, and works steadily to secure intelligent use of the dictionary as well as the power to spell. It reviews the vowel sounds, emphasizes the long sound of the vowels, presents, in "black letter," words difficult to spell, arranges in group words which have common elements, maintains the emphasis on the Ayres List and provides dictionary exercises.

The first lesson for every week in the seventh grade is made up of words from the Ayres list, while in the eighth grade the first lesson of the week is a dictionary lesson.

Note the repeated exercises for arrangement in alphabetical order. Lists, as telephone lists, are arranged in alphabetical order; letters must be filed in this way.

Teachers should bear in mind that thoughtful attention to words not only insures good spelling, but it exceeds good spelling by developing in the pupils the power to teach themselves.

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THE MASTERY OF WORDS

BOOK TWO

To the Pupil who uses this Book:

Spelling books were invented to help you and the rest of us to spell words correctly, so that anyone who reads our writing may understand what we mean to say. "Spelling correctly" means spelling according to the correct form or pattern. The dictionary gives us, among other things, the accepted and ordinary spelling of words.

When you undertake to learn to spell you are entering into a game or race, just as when you undertake to learn to swim, to ride a bicycle, or to play hockey. If you enter into the game with spirit, you will enjoy it and profit by it.

The game is to make your very own, for your own constant use, the essential words of the English language, the words which to most of us are everyday, working words.

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If you can pronounce a word correctly, spell it correctly, and use it correctly in sentences, you may be sure that you know the word. When you know its exact sound, its exact form, and its exact meaning, you have mastered it. The word has become your own.

There are certain **stumblingblocks** in spelling. You already know some of them. Silent letters appear in the written word, but have no sound when the word is spoken. You find them in 'cake,' 'calm,' 'dough,' 'dumb,' 'sign,' and 'league.'

Different vowels may stand for the same sound, as in 'read,' 'reed,' 'mete,' 'receive,' 'chief,' and 'police.'

The same vowel may have different sounds, as in 'can,' 'cane,' 'star,' 'wall,' 'care,' 'fast,' and 'asleep.'

C may sound like *s*, as in 'cell,' 'recite,' 'recede,' and 'cipher.' *G* may sound like *j*, as in 'judgment,' 'ginger,' and 'wage.' *Ch* may sound like *sh*, as in 'Chicago,' or like *k*, as in 'chasm,' 'school,' and 'ache.'

These stumblingblocks are in your way when you write. Will you stumble over them like a child or will you walk along steadily?

If you use your eyes and see, if you use your ears and hear, if you use your mind and think, you will not stumble.

Then use your eyes to see.
Use your ears to hear.
Think as you read or speak or write.

Turn your Stumblingblocks into Stepping Stones.

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GRADE SIX

1. The dragon fly did come back and chattered away with Tom. He was a little conceited about his fine colors and his large wings; but you know he had been a poor, dirty, ugly creature all his life before, so there were great excuses for him.

2.	raise	pause	notice	palace
	raised	pauses	device	surface
	raids	causes	service	suffice
	trails	saucy	lettuce	suffices

---

3. *Pronounce, sound, spell, and use in sentences:*

Advise — ago — alley — bind — brook — career dim — civil — degree — flight — clothing — court

---

4.	either	neither	yacht	yield
	conceit	reindeer	watched	shield
	conceive	neighbor	wander	brief
	conceived	weight	wandered	pierce

---

ai = ā	rain	*au* as in saucer = a̤	
ei = ē	receive	*a* as in wash = ŏ	
ei = ā	eight	*ie* as in field = ē	

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1. *Divide into syllables; place mark of accent; spell; use in sentences:*

extend	pity	going	taken
extended	pitied	forego	mistake
extensive	pitiful	foregoing	mistaken

---

2. **recess**	**receipt**	**scene**	**scenery**
recent	deceive	scent	scented
cancer	deceit	abscess	ascend
process	deceitful	scissors	ascension

---

3. *Pronounce, sound, spell, and use in sentences:*

Doubt — doubtful — rhyme — river — symptom ugly — timber — verse — member — gentlemen

---

4. **about**	**adopt**	**accept**	**axle**
abuse	adapt	accuse	ache
afraid	wept	affair	echo
agreed	swept	assist	anchor

---

obscure **a** (*italic*)	*sc* = s before *e*, *i*, or *y*	*c* as in **cat** = k *c* as in **cent** = s	*ch* as in **ache** = k
*a*sleep	scythe	circus	anchor

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1. The soul that gives is the soul that lives,
And in bearing another's load
We lighten our own, and shorten the way,
And brighten the homeward road.

2.

calm	climb	debt	gnaw
palm	dumb	debtor	gnash
balm	thumb	indebted	gnarled
psalm	plumb	indeed	ghastly

---

3. *Sound, pronounce, spell, and use in sentences:*

Gloomy — gradually — jeweler — mine — lies
fist — hoping — hoarse — items — merry — joint

4.

knead	knife	iron	apron
knee	knives	Indian	acre
knapsack	knack	island	angel
knowledge	knot	ideal	agents

Silent *l* as in calm; silent *b* as in dumb and in debt; silent *g* as in gnaw.

calf	comb	thumb	debtor	sign	gnat
halves	tomb	climb	indebted	resign	gnaw

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1. *Use in various sentences, to show meaning, and spell correctly:*

seems	guest	chews	brews	gate	vice
seams	guessed	choose	bruise	gait	vise

Find six other pairs of words, for use in class.

---

2. leisure	glacier	cashier	furniture
pleasure	clothier	terrier	furnish
failure	pierce	busier	furnished
pendulum	fierce	funnier	burglars

---

3. *Pronounce, sound, spell, and write in sentences:*

Sources — leaped — linen — madam — reckoned
oh — note — noticed — oblige — obliging — screen

---

4. fertile	festival	famous	fatigue
fragile	funeral	jealous	ï = e
pupil	medical	serious	sardine
nostrils	decimal	perilous	routine

ENDINGS: *ure, ier, il, ile, al, ar, ous,* silent *ue*

Azure, measure, glazier, pupil, pencil, agile, sterile, natural, oral, collar, studious, curious, plague, rogue, tongue

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1. Midas was a very rich king who valued gold beyond anything else in the world. He received the gift of the golden touch, so that everything that he touched turned to gold.

Hawthorne tells us how the daughter of the king, little Marigold, came dancing to meet him. Midas stretched forth his hands to caress her, when, behold, she was changed to gold.

2.	visible	syllable	campaign	foreign
	sen si ble	salable	deign	foreigner
	pos si ble	salaries	feign	design
	flex i ble	suit a ble	feigned	resigned

---

3. *Sound, pronounce, spell, and write in sentences:*

Reported—appoint—resigned—return—tassel sacrifice — select — separate — session — soars

---

4.	guest	goes	sieve (ĭ)	shield
	guests	gossip	grief	belief
	gulf	grind	grieve	relief
	guitar	granite	grievance	wield

ENDINGS: *able, ible* *g* hard before *a, o, u, l,* and *r* *ie* = ē

lovable	gave	gun	glass	field
invincible	gone	guard	grape	believe

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1. *Arrange in alphabetical order, spell, and use in sentences:*

Shield — saucy — scenery — symptom — solemn salary — serious — sardine — surface — separated session — syllable — suitable — scornful — spare

---

2. vain	**variety**	**vehicle**	**veranda**
vein	society	vertical	Amanda
victim	ability	article	Alabama
victuals	sincerity	articles	Arizona

---

3. *Sound, pronounce, spell, and write in sentences:*

Sign — signature — service — services — perish surprise — please — text — terms — trusting — per

---

4. mirth	**milliner**	**memory**	**messenger**
birth	willing	mercury	stranger
birthday	diffident	notify	passenger
mirthful	medicine	pacify	manager

Final *ȳ, y̆, a, le, al, er, ety, ity*; *ĭr* as in *bĭrd*

fly̆	**Anna**	**bundle**	**baker**	**piety**	**shirk**
baby̆	**Eva**	**final**	**rover**	**quality**	**mirth**

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1. If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if you want pleasure, you must toil for it. Pleasure comes through toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one loves his work, his life is a happy one.

2.

pursue	**pursuit**	**pronounce**	**persuade**
pursued	purses	produce	perform
purpose	occur	program	permit
purposes	occurred	professor	permits

---

3. *Sound, pronounce, spell, and write in sentences:*

Vacant—vacancy—desire—witness—humorous
adjust—attacking—annual—argument—cheese

4.

clue	**cousin**	**college**	**commerce**
climate	country	collect	comma
coward	countries	consent	compass
cordial	couple	control	companion

---

pur	pursue	*ou* = ŭ	*c* hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *r*, and *i*		
per	permit	cousin	card	curl	crib
pro	program	double	corn	count	clock

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1. *Compare the sound and the spelling of these words. What is the thing to be remembered about each one? Use in written sentences:*

Shield — either — neighbor — lettuce — piercing spinach — symptom — anchor — ghastly — knapsack

---

2.				
	already	**awkward**	**cinnamon**	**cipher**
	al so	awful	circular	center
	al though	awes	circulars	central
	al might y	awed	civilized	certain

---

3. *Sound, pronounce, spell, and write in sentences:*

Arrive — arrival — cabin — decay — druggist account — cash — cashier — inventor — inventory

---

4.				
	confess	**consume**	**disease**	**disguise**
	concern	consists	dispute	direct
	concert	conceit	dispatch	disturb
	connect	conceal	distinct	disgrace

---

al, aw	*con, dis*	*c* soft before *e* or *i*	*ir* = *er*
also	confer	cent	circle
claw	dislike	circus	certain

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FOR REVIEW OR DRILL

1. *Arrange in alphabetical order; sound each word carefully; spell; use in sentences which show meaning.*

2. *Place the mark of accent in all words of two or more syllables.*

3. *Use these lists in pronouncing matches, rhyming matches, and spelling matches.*

raise	calm	leisure	furniture
pause	climb	glacier	milliner
notice	debt	cashier	messenger
palace	gnaw	fertile	pronounce
either	knead	college	persuade
shield	knife	famous	scenery
yacht	iron	fatigue	festival
yield	apron	confess	syllable

---

recess	guest	visible	commerce
cipher	goes	already	awkward
scene	sieve	foreign	cinnamon
about	neither	variety	receipt
adopt	vain	vehicle	campaign
accept	mirth	veranda	consume
axle	pursue	memory	disease
clue	cousin	pursuit	disguise

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1. 'T was the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse.
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care
In hopes that Saint Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nestled all snug in their beds
While visions of sugar plums danced in their heads.

---

2. **dream**	**during**	**distress**	**decimal**
dreaming	curing	dislike	animal
hear	secure	distant	final
hearing	current	distance	finally

---

3. *Arrange in alphabetical order* (*one letter*), *and spell:*

Zinc—zone—vault—worn—moment—premium to—mere—merely—effect—fasten—alligator—two

---

4. **bureau**	**beauty**	**croquet**	**bouquet**
beau(x)	**beauties**	**antique**	**conquer**
choir	**quorum**	**oblique**	**biscuit**
chorus	**quarrel**	**unique**	**circuit**

---

ch = k	*eau* = ō or ū	*qu* = k	*ui* = ĭ
ache	tableau (ō)	oblique	build
chasm	beauty (ū)	physique	biscuit

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1. *Spell, and use in sentences. Make a list of twenty words ending in -ful:*

Awful — grateful — faithful — dreadful — careful direful — sinful — joyful — beautiful — peaceful armful — handful — spoonful — houseful — cupful

---

2.

inferior	**interior**	**superior**	**peculiar**
warrior	junior	senior	familiar
auction	section	mention	billiards
caution	friction	sensation	Spaniard

---

3. *Arrange in alphabetical order (one letter), and spell:*

Develop — grown — announce — estate — boastful compare — fellow — however — lynx — lively — firm

---

4.

attain	**afraid**	**anxious**	**article**
retain	brains	tedious	sparkle
sustain	chaise	cautious	trickle
contain	exclaim	precious	particle

---

ior, iar	*ain*	*le*	*tion* (= shun)
senior	rain (ā)	axle	caution
familiar	certain (ĭ)	bundle	junction

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1. The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed;

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

2.

worth	watched	route	romance
earth	waltz	routine	advance
earnest	wash	group	ambulance
worship	warrant	croup	importance

---

3. *Arrange alphabetically and write in sentences:*

Metal — mowers — wonder — speech — observes aim — pardon — indorse — interest — plums — border

---

4.

cedar	icicle	poison	pos ses sion
altar	icy	reason	mis sion
alter	policy	razor	pro ces sion
pastor	precipice	raisin	per mis sion

---

sion (= shun), *ance* Final *an, on, in, or, ar, er* *a* = ŏ

passion	organ	basin	sugar	wash
instance	season	favor	older	wasp

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1. *Study the sound of* ch *and* tch *in these words. Arrange in lists:*

Charm—chatter—rich—pitch—search—Chicago
chef—echo—anchor—charter—enrich—richly
such—clutch—match—cheese—choose—chapter

2.				
	faint	**finally**	**federal**	**feminine**
	slain	frequent	radical	flexible
	drainage	damage	canal	horrible
	foliage	manage	medal	hospital

---

3. *Arrange in alphabetical order* (*two letters*) *and spell:*

Test—employ—policy—coarse—channel—acre
plunge—sacred—stake—riots—losses—empire

4.				
	beach	**brains**	**boundary**	**brilliant**
	season	main	salary	salaries
	measles	Maine	artery	arteries
	seasons	maintain	gallery	galleries

Final *ant, ent, ary, ery*		Final *ge* (soft *g*)	
currant	salary	rage	rummage
current	artery	singe	scrimmage

Digitized by Google

1. Judge not. The working of his brain,
And of his heart thou can'st not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
The scar brought from some well-won field
Where thou would'st only faint and yield.

2.

occur	occurred	occasion	oblige
alarm	alarmed	accurate	bandage
explore	explored	accused	range
flutter	fluttered	success	bulge

---

3. *Arrange in alphabetical order, spell, and use in sentences:*

Accept—argue—usual—temple—prefer—was
tremble—troop—forbid—entitle—extra—among

4.

scheme	skillful	sovereign	Spanish
school	fanciful	foreign	English
scholar	faithful	campaign	rubbish
schooner	wonderful	gnawing	peevish

---

ch = k	*ful*	Silent *g*	*ish*
school	awful	resign	reddish
architect	armful	reign	greenish

Digitized by Google

1. *Study this custom in spelling. Make a rule. Are there any exceptions?*

Knife — knives — life — lives — wife — wives
loaf — loaves — sheaf — sheaves — leaf — leaves
wharf — wharves — half — halves — calf — calves

2.				
	hoping	halves	include	income
	hopping	wolves	injured	insane
	filing	wives	injury	insist
	filling	loaves	inspect	inform

---

3. *Arrange in alphabetical order, and write in sentences:*

Standard — seldom — shipped — sanitary — so
several — simply — slavery — spoil — style — sort

4.				
	pierce	pleasure	lily	lightning
	glacier	measure	duty	lightening
	hearing	picture	lilies	lightens
	forfeit	pitcher	duties	delight

---

file	fill	hōpe	hŏp
fil′ing	fill′ing	hōp′ing	hŏp′ping
filed	filled	hope′ful	hop′per

Digitized by Google

1. Give not thy tongue too great a liberty, lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken is thine, like the sword in the scabbard. If vented, thy sword is in another's hands. If thou desire to be held wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue.

2.				
	odor	doctor	electric	nuisance
	fa vor	favorite	engine	instance
	ed i tor	edition	engineer	entrance
	or a tor	oration	elevator	entrances

---

3. *Arrange in alphabetical order, and write in sentences:*

Married — meddle — murder — mastery — motor mar — major — minor — modern — mighty — mourn

---

4.				
	deceive	defense	envelop	endeavor
	conceive	defeat	emperor	evident
	deaf	digest	excel	evening
	deafen	digestion	excellent	evergreen

---

ea = ĕ	*ea* = ē	*exc* (never *exs*)	baby	babies
deaf	mean	except	lady	ladies
read	read	exceed	story	stories

Digitized by Google

1. *What does the suffix "less" mean? Make a list of words ending in "less."*

careless	reckless	soundless	speechless
dustless	faultless	boundless	childless
spotless	sinless	matchless	flowerless

2.

before	beyond	besides	major
believed	beneath	inside	majority
courtesy	courage	outside	minor
committee	commit	resides	minority

---

3. *Arrange in alphabetical order, and write in sentences:*

Goes—phrase—forth—ballast—limit—arrange date—event—group—loss—dates—agent—aunt

---

4.

palm	calm	decided	diamond
limbs	plumb	dentist	dominoes
excuse	exalt	canoe	journal
evening	exalted	charity	gender

---

omit′	expel′	refer′	defer′
omit′ted	expelled′	referred′	deferred′
omit′ting	expel′ling	refer′ring	defer′ring

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FOR REVIEW OR DRILL

1. *Arrange in alphabetical order, sound, spell, use in sentences.*

2. *Divide into syllables each word of more than one syllable and place the mark of accent.*

3. *Use these lists in pronouncing matches, rhyming matches, and spelling matches.*

dream	cedar	finally	besides
during	poison	federal	major
distress	icicle	interior	palm
decimal	faint	inferior	calm
bureau	beach	superior	decided
beauty	scheme	peculiar	diamond
croquet	oblige	skillful	brains
bouquet	halves	Spanish	include

---

afraid	hoping	occasion	possession
anxious	income	pleasure	feminine
article	lily	electric	boundary
north	pierce	nuisance	brilliant
route	odor	doctor	sovereign
romance	before	deceive	lightning
watched	beyond	defense	envelop
attain	occur	occurred	endeavor

Digitized by Google

1. It matters little where I was born,
Whether my parents were rich or poor,
Whether they shrank from the cold world's scorn
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
I tell you brother, plain as I am,
It matters much.

---

2. **principal**	die	isle	**bury**
principle	dying	isles	**buries**
quantity	dye	aisle	**buried**
carefully	dyeing	aisles	**burial**

---

3. *Sound, pronounce, spell, and write in sentences:*

Briefly — believed — charm — clothing — contests — credit — creditor — check — deliver

---

4. **league**	tongue	self	**selves**
language	image	knife	**knives**
plural	royal	loaf	**loaves**
preposition	nation	wife	**wives**

FOR DRILL IN CLEAR SPEAKING

fatten	**fasten**	**mitten**	**threaten**	**lighten**
rotten	**kitten**	**beaten**	**sweeten**	**tighten**

Digitized by Google

1. *Compare the sound and the spelling of these words:*

Busy — dizzy — beauty — duty — cough — off
though — thoughts — orphan — seen — scene

Show the thing to be remembered in spelling each word. Use these words in written sentences.

---

2. **luncheon**	vision	fact	image
lettuce	lattice	while	imagine
chocolate	charcoal	wrecked	imagined
appetite	apparel	wrote	imagination

---

3. *Sound, pronounce, spell, and write in sentences:*

Course — enclose — sincerely — dead — moan
rule — oblige — return — after — perhaps — local

---

4. **parallel**	separate	bleed	sore
paragraph	palate	blooms	sort
precious	palace	bluff	sense
privilege	pyramid	blossom	solemn

FOR DRILL IN CLEAR SPEAKING

open	wooden	gladden	maddened	saddened
opened	golden	sudden	reddened	wakened

Digitized by Google

1. If peace be in the heart
The wildest winter storm is full of solemn beauty;
The midnight lightning flash but shows the path of duty;
Each living creature tells some new and joyous story;
The very trees and stones all catch a ray of glory.

---

2. **musician**	musical	our	consequent
physician	physical.	your	consequence
society	social	thou	contribute
secretary	secret	thy	contribution

---

3. *Spell, find rhymes for, and write in sentences:*

Quit — rink — rinse — roar — shown — shocked
bush — staff — bitter — camp — cease — firm — polish

---

4. **thorough**	though	announce
thoroughly	although	announcements
through	rough	apart
throughout	roughly	apartments

FOR DRILL IN CLEAR SPEAKING

dance	**glance**	**chance**	**clasp**	**grasp**	**path**
tasks	**crusts**	**rafts**	**grafts**	**grasped**	**asked**

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1. *All pupils, working together in class, will make long lists, like these below, and try to discover a rule for spelling.*

repeat	forget	steam	stem
repeating	forgetting	steaming	stemming

---

2. **religion**	ridicule	outrage
religious	ridiculous	outrageous
rebellion	scandal	industry
rebellious	scandalous	industrious

---

3. *Sound, spell, name a rhyme, and use in sentences:*

Sport—sell—sprung—pledges—stripped—sale stock — troupe — spans — pride — grew — sail

---

4. **license**	absence	any	compare
puncture	moisture	awl	comparison
chauffeur	grandeur	all	associate
automobile	mobile	aid	association

FOR DRILL IN CLEAR SPEAKING

action	**auction**	**fraction**	**friction**	**mention**
suction	**diction**	**function**	**motion**	**direction**

Digitized by Google

1. Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Welcome beauty in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower; and thank God for it, who is the fountain of all loveliness. Drink it simply and earnestly with all your eyes, for it is a cup of blessing.

---

2. **relieve**	reliable	**liable**
rehearse	rehearsal	**hearse**
reference	difference	**differ**
recommend	recommendation	**commend**

---

3. *Make lists of five words for each initial sound (or sounds):*

sh—ch—th—wh—br—cr—tr—dr—bl—cl

Use your lists in a spelling match.

---

4. **digest**	con vict	**collect**
digestion	con vic tion	**collection**
describe	con vene	**constitute**
description	con ven tion	**constitution**

FOR DRILL IN CLEAR SPEAKING

spacious	**precious**	**luscious**	**vexatious**
vicious	**ferocious**	**suspicious**	**nauseous**

Digitized by Google

1. *Make a rule for spelling words like these pairs below:*

tomato	cargo	domino	negro	potato
tomatoes	cargoes	dominoes	negroes	potatoes

Write the rule. Add all the examples you can.

2.

judgment	agree	improve
movement	agreement	improvement
pavement	amend	advertise
treatment	amendment	advertisement

---

3. *Sound, pronounce, spell, and use in sentences:*

Body — cave — drought — entered — factories
fumes — fanned — female — flames — fitted — forest

4.

antique	flee	hair	a muse
oblique	flea	hare	a mused
attendance	least	vein	a mus ing
assistance	leased	vain	a muse ments

FOR DRILL IN CLEAR SPEAKING

dunce	once	pounce	dance	mince	since
mints	dents	rents	tents	sense	cents

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1. Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. It is true that we may give advice, but we cannot give conduct. They that will not be counseled cannot be helped. If you do not hear reason, she will rap your knuckles.

---

2. **maintain**	complain	**complaint**
library	secretary	**lodge**
municipal	acknowledge	**ailment**
government	acknowledgment	**statement**

---

3. *Make lists of five words, each having the vowel sounds of the following words. Use them in a pronouncing match.*

Claim — climb — note — till — hall — gown — or

---

4. **independent**	patient	**educate**
independence	patience	**education**
disappoint	instant	**apply**
disappointed	instance	**application**

FOR DRILL IN CLEAR SPEAKING

changed	**ranged**	**hinged**	**singed**	**fringed**	**bridged**
pledged	**edged**	**dredged**	**nudged**	**dodged**	**judged**

Digitized by Google

1.	happy	lively	merry	jolly
	happily	livelier	merrily	jollier
	happiness	liveliest	merriment	jolliest

Make a rule for spelling, and a long list to prove it.

2.	imperative	mirror	particular
	impossible	horror	occasional
	immediate	horrid	mountainous
	immediately	horrible	mischievous

---

3. *Use these words in written sentences:*

Condition — high — evidence — employ — hate
intimate — acquaintance — armory — refer — grip

4.	truly	your	answer	prompt
	sincerely	yours	reply	extreme
	faithfully	dear	replied	extremely
	respectfully	sir	enclose	enclosure

FOR DRILL IN CLEAR SPEAKING

breathed	feathered	digests	accepts	lynx
wreathed	weathered	suggests	excepts	pinks

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FOR REVIEW OR DRILL

1. *Arrange in alphabetical order, sound, spell, use in sentences.*

2. *If the word has more than one syllable, divide it into syllables and place the mark of accent.*

3. *Use these lists in pronouncing matches, rhyming matches, and spelling matches.*

league	language	principal	preposition
plural	luncheon	principle	thoroughly
lettuce	chocolate	carefully	throughout
society	appetite	paragraph	rebellious
through	parallel	privilege	automobile
license	precious	physician	description
relieve	musician	secretary	attendance
digest	thorough	rebellion	assistance

---

antique	religion	chauffeur	government
oblique	religious	reference	independent
library	describe	recommend	independence
truly	judgment	municipal	disappoint
maintain	movement	immediate	disappointed
rehearse	pavement	impossible	imperative
puncture	treatment	sincerely	immediately
quantity	digestion	faithfully	respectfully

Digitized by Google

1. Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day that must be done whether you like it or not.

Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle will never know.

---

2. **character**	fairy	crank	calendar
executive	fairies	crazy	execute
especially	cherry	folks	especial
appreciate	cherries	folk	special

---

3. *Use in sentences, to show difference in meaning:*

be	blue	bear	by	cent	due	flour
bee	blew	bare	buy	sent	dew	flower

---

4. **senator**	senate	bury	sta tion a ry
sensible	senses	berry	sta tion
shepherd	sheep	beach	sta tion er
successful	success	beech	sta tion er y.

Make definitions, or find them in the dictionary, for:

avenue	canary	cocoa	duet
balloon	carpenter	dessert	hammock

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1. change peace charge face
changing peaceful charging facing
changeable peaceable enlarging facial

Study the final silent e. *What becomes of it after* c *and* g *when a suffix is added?*

---

2. admirable commode number
aëroplane knowledge numerous
accommodate admire numerator
acknowledge aëronaut denominator

---

3. *Use in sentences, to show difference in meaning:*

great new no hear led maid sea
grate knew know here lead made see

---

4. Pacific Maine nominate
California Utah nomination
Mississippi Iowa denominate
Massachusetts Ohio denomination

Arrange in alphabetical order (three letters):

spear south sort sour soar steel
sunny seam staff strung slew strange

Digitized by Google

1. It is Christmas. I like the festoons of holly on the walls and windows; the dance under the mistletoe; the gigantic sausage; the baron of beef; the vast globe of plum pudding, the true image of the earth flattened at the poles; the life and joy of the old hall where the squire and his household and his neighborhood were as one.

2.			
	circulation	circular	circulate
	expectation	expect	expectant
	gymnasium	gymnast	gymnastic
	interesting	interest	interested

---

3. *Write in sentences, to show difference in meaning:*

our	red	sum	tax	sun	weak	road
hour	read	some	tacks	son	week	rode

4.				
	appear	smear	fly	ship
	appeared	smeared	flies	shipped
	disappear	cheer	deny	drill
	disappeared	cheered	denied	drilled

Show how the dictionary marks for pronouncing:

Ale — am — ask — arm — account — senate — eve — end maker — event — ice — ill — old — oar — orb — cure

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1.	admit	permit	extend	attend
	admission	permission	extension	attention
	commit	submit	defend	contend
	commission	submission	defensive	contention

2.	misspell	misspelled	missent
	isthmus	asphalt	mistaken
	mischief	sieve	sieves
	mischievous	mystery	mysterious

---

3. *Write in sentences, to show difference in meaning:*

not	site	hole	wood	there	isle
knot	sight	whole	would	their	aisle

4.	tapestry	capital	age	idle
	traveler	traveled	aged	idol
	thermometer	thermos	aid	idea
	restaurant	reservoir	aided	ideal

Show how the dictionary marks for pronouncing:

Odd — soft — connect — use — up — urn — circus sure — food — foot — then — June — full — sure — fume

Use the same marks on similar words.

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1. The lesson one learns in fishing, yachting, hunting, and planting is the manner of nature's patience with the delays of wind and sun, delays of the seasons, bad weather, excess or lack of water. Nature never hurries; atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work.

2.

preside	present	secretary
president	precede	typewriter
superintend	supreme	frigid
superintendent	superior	refrigerator

---

3. *Write in sentences, to show difference in meaning:*

knead	write	frees	principal	lie
kneed	wright	freeze	principle	lye

4.

wholesome	abandons	threats
welfare	abandoned	threatens
advertise	acknowledge	threatened
advantage	acknowledged	threatening

Compare the sound and the spelling of each pair of words:

reign	tough	lynx	hymn	heifer
height	though	yacht	comb	column

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SYLLABLES AND ACCENT

1. de ny′ sup ply′
   de nied′ re ply′ try sup plies′
   de ny′ing re plies′ try′ing sup plied′
   de ni′al re ply′ing tri′al com ply′

---

2. **atmosphere** catalogue candidate
   apparatus catalog candidates
   aviator circumstance celebrate
   architect convenience celebration

---

3. *Compare, spell, and use in sentences:*

   ad vise′ prac′tice price write
   ad vice′ prac′tise prize rite

---

4. **custom** consider anxious
   customers considered appetite
   customary consideration chairman
   accustomed conclusion character

Compare the sound and the spelling of each pair of words:

their	heart	result	ledge	sure	wrote
there	start	surprise	weigh	sugar	view

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SYLLABLES AND ACCENT

1. im′age — im ag′ine — im ag′in ing — im ag i na′tion
   ap pear′ — ap peared′ — ap pear′ance
   cov′er — re cov′er — re cov′er y — re cov′ered

---

2. **alphabet** **analyze** **boundary** **boulevard**
   camphor asphalt encircle encourage
   heir herb hair half
   hurry hurricane mercy merciful

---

3. *Note the silent letters. Pronounce, sound, and spell:*

Debt — doubt — cane — taste — eaten — pencil
basin — novel — laid — build — league — gnaw

---

4. **petition** **instruction** **decision** **discussion**
   position composition information operations
   knuckle knowledge kerosene gasoline

Compare the sound and the spelling of each pair of words:

wiry	many	money	amen	leaf	principal
fiery	penny	sunny	again	belief	principle

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1. *Divide into syllables, place mark of accent, and use in written sentences:*

neighbor	palaces	wander	utter
neighborly	surfaces	wandered	uttered
neighborhood	suffixes	wandering	utterance

2.	almanac	siege	duel	democrat
	altitude	sieve	fuel	democracy
	delegate	skein	duet	faculty
	catalogue	steal	cruel	factory

---

3. *Note the silent letters, spell, and give other examples:*

Arise — else — gingham — humor — iron — valve
tough — tight — who — bathe — owe — owed — alley

4.	genuine	peace	peak	magazine
	governor	peaceable	peek	mahogany
	human	notice	oar	muscle
	humanity	noticeable	ore	muscular

---

5. *Show, in lists of words, the different sounds of:*

a, e, i, o, u, y, c, d, g, s, ch, th, oo, au, ie, ei, ea, and ow

Compare your lists in class, and use them in matches.

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1. *Divide these words into syllables.*
2. *Name the accented syllable in each word.*

notice	hospital	president
advise	gnawing	circumstance
conceit	forfeit	candidate
ascend	injury	alphabet
furnish	editor	hurricane
fatigue	evergreen	peaceable
granite	dentist	noticeable
definite	quantity	expectation
memory	secret	integrity
produce	secretary	alacrity
permit	compare	tenacity
comma	collect	consequence
cipher	digest	announcement
dislike	sincerely	constitution
antique	sensible	application
particle	changeable	resentment
razor	traveler	confinement
raisin	attention	improvement
poison	intention	advertisement
salary	solution	disappointment
celery	ambition	automobile
ceiling	reduction	automobilist

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Use every word in sentences which show its meaning.

1.	2.	3.
made — maid	gilt — guilt	ball — bawl
their — there	site — sight	yoke — yolk
stare — stair	hale — hail	blue — blew
great — grate	road — rode	boar — bore
bow — bough	him — hymn	hoes — hose
steak — stake	weak — week	tax — tacks
quire — choir	seam — seem	ate — eight
berth — birth	steal — steel	bare — bear
mite — might	right — write	meet — meat
hole — whole	new — knew	flour — flower

4.	5.	6.
all — awl	our — hour	waist — waste
see — sea	bin — been	wood — would
by — buy	no — know	threw — through
be — bee	heal — heel	chews — choose
sun — son	fare — fair	wait — weight
one — won	tail — tale	past — passed
due — dew	here — hear	break — brake
led — lead	some — sum	rapped — wrapped
red — read	mail — male	to — too — two
four — fore	sail — sale	sent — cent — scent

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GROUPS OF RELATED WORDS

1. *Spell, and use in sentences.*
2. *Make other similar groups.*
3. *Try to make a rule for spelling, to fit each group.*

berry	donkey	lady
berries	donkeys	ladies
stop	drop	droop
stopped	dropped	droops
stopping	dropping	drooped
stopper	dropper	drooping
carry	try	deny
carried	tried	denied
carrying	trying	denying
carrier	trial	denial
prefer	occur	wander
preferred	occurred	wandered
preferring	occurrence	wanderer
sing	singe	observe
singer	singed	observer
singing	singeing	observing

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FOR REVIEW OR DRILL

Arrange these words in alphabetical order, sound, spell, and use in sentences to show meaning:

senator	appeared	character	accommodate
Pacific	tapestry	especially	acknowledge
appear	traveler	appreciate	Mississippi
misspell	alphabet	successful	circulation
isthmus	boundary	California	expectation
mischief	petition	gymnasium	interesting
preside	decision	president	disappeared
welfare	altitude	wholesome	mischievous

---

aviator	delegate	advertise	thermometer
custom	governor	advantage	restaurant
analyze	humanity	atmosphere	instruction
almanac	executive	apparatus	accustomed
genuine	admirable	architect	discussion
human	aëroplane	customers	superintend
sensible	disappear	customary	Massachusetts
shepherd	catalogue	boulevard	superintendent

Class Exercises

1. *Using your dictionary, divide the words above into syllables.*

2. *Place the accent, according to the dictionary; then look for obscure vowels in unaccented syllables.*

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GRADE SEVEN

Note. All words in exercises numbered 1, throughout Grade Seven, are taken from the 1000-word list of words most commonly used, prepared by the Russell Sage Foundation.

1. *Spell these common words, then use them in sentences:*

once	power	coming	where	church	eye
own	four	to-night	would	people	two
were	above	around	could	flower	any
done	before	become	should	country	sir

2.

Short *a* (ă), as in 'căn'		Long *a* (ā), as in 'cāne'	
album	kodak	trace	debate
annex	jacket	vase	engage
famine	narrow	table	namely
marry	establish	behave	hesitate

---

3. thin — thinner — thinnest; rub — rubber — rubbed
slip — slipper — slipping; nod — nodded — nodding
Make ten three-word lists like these; use in a spelling match.

4.

adjoin	estate	distant	relate
adjoining	invade	distance	related
adjourn	salesman	instance	relative
adjourned	estimate	instantly	relation

Note. Selected words for daily drill; pupils should study two words each day and review on the fifth day.

accepted	**aisle**	**manage**	**minimum**
accomplish	**apron**	**management**	**maximum**

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1. *Use these common words in sentences; then spell every word in the list:*

both	while	real	unable	warm	nothing
less	begin	file	indeed	walk	morning
deal	enter	next	lesson	high	however
past	table	half	unless	talk	afternoon

---

2. Short *e* (ĕ), as in 'mĕt'		Long *e* (ē), as in 'mēte'	
envy	census	eve	compete
elbow	connect	theme	complete
tennis	empire	these	extreme
tendency	educate	region	athlete

---

3. file	strike	name	raise	embrace
filing	striking	naming	raising	embracing

Study these pairs of words, write fifteen similar pairs, and use your lists in a spelling match.

---

4. strike	combine	drug	recede
struck	combined	drugged	precede
striking	combining	bidding	preceding
stricken	combination	swimming	recess

---

destroyed	**epitaph**	**economy**	**essential**
destitute	**epidemic**	**economize**	**enterprise**

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1. *Arrange these common words in alphabetical order, spell, and use in sentences:*

Miss	**build**	**born**	**drill**	**trust**	**another**
also	**heart**	**goes**	**sight**	**extra**	**because**
case	**event**	**army**	**stood**	**dress**	**clothing**
says	**might**	**hold**	**teach**	**speak**	**anything**

2.	**Short *i* (ĭ), as in 'pĭn'**		**Long *i* (ī), as in 'pīne'**	
	milk	griddle	icy	violent
	chilly	shrink	ivory	decline
	blister	simple	awhile	crisis
	dismal	indigo	provide	confide

---

3. *Make ten three-word lists like the following:*

defer — deferred — deferring (*also* confer, refer)
admit — admitted — admission (*also* permit, commit)

4.				
	confident	kidney	except	convince
	incident	monkey	exception	convict
	apparent	inquiry	extend	convicted
	accident	injury	extension	conviction

Name ten words ending with ent; *also with* ion.

---

edifice	**finance**	**fertile**	**fugitive**
edition	**financial**	**fertility**	**arithmetic**

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1. *Arrange in alphabetical order, spell, and use in oral sentences:*

use	office	those	itself	vote	doctor
off	return	ready	except	mean	history
who	please	money	anyway	plan	children
few	ticket	great	change	need	picture

2.

Short *o* (ŏ), as in 'nŏt'		Long *o* (ō), as in 'nōte'	
bond	bother	dome	postage
modest	bonnet	prose	postpone
jolly	closet	quote	provoke
horrid	topic	rosy	ignored

---

3. *Divide into syllables, place accent, and spell:*

illness — happiness — mistress — distress — goodness
shyness — thinness — meekness — newness — unless

Make a list of ten other words of two or more syllables.

4.

able	former	impress	content
ability	latter	impressed	contend
valid	formerly	impressive	contending
validity	formally	impression	contention

Use in written sentences the three hardest words.

---

apology	dialogue	opposed	nonsense
apologize	knowledge	orchestra	positively

Digitized by Google

1. *Arrange in alphabetical order, sound, and spell:*

aunt	sure	check	front	cause	fix	pair
else	feel	chain	wrote	study	tax	omit
rule	fair	built	broke	again	act	wire
fire	thus	learn	press	month	nor	died

---

2. Short *u* (ŭ), as in 'cŭb'		Long *u* (ū), as in 'cūbe'	
bulk	skull	huge	using
blush	smuggle	human	future
humble	thumb	stupid	bureau
muskrat	summary	tunic	musical

---

3. *Make ten sets of words like the following; separate into syllables, place accent, and spell:*

move — remove — removal — removable
count — account — accounted — accountant

---

4. occupy	curious	uncle	situated
occupant	museum	until	situation
occupancy	useless	muscle	introduce
occupation	usual	muster	introduction

Use in written sentences the words of any one column.

---

usually	abundant	manual	securely
unusually	triumph	interrupt	uniform

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1. *Arrange in alphabetical order, spell, and use in sentences:*

size	write	prove	offer	almost	pretty
hear	young	heard	suffer	inform	driven
been	least	death	begun	change	happen
copy	sorry	curry	beside	follow	recover

---

2. Short *y* (ў), as in 'babў' Long *y* (ȳ), as in 'flȳ'

dizzy	dairy	apply	frying
furry	buggy	shyly	plying
holy	crystal	comply	deny
gymnastic	cranberry	rely	denying

---

3. *Make ten lists like the following. Make a rule of spelling to fit your lists. Divide into syllables and place accent:*

apply — applies — applying — fry — fries — frying
defy — defies — defiant — defying — cry — crying

4.

expresses	bugle	staple	enable
expression	table	sample	enabled
detained	tickle	scribble	unable
detention	tackle	squabble	inability

Make, in class, a long list of words ending in le.

---

syrup	**tyrant**	**prophecy**	**military**
syllable	**tyranny**	**prophesy**	**machinery**

Digitized by Google

1. *Spell all these words, and use ten in written sentences:*

during	income	member	January
dozen	bought	expect	December
there	paid	wonder	yesterday
court	stole	center	understand

---

2. **Italian *a* (ä), as in 'stär'**

scar	charge	psalm	hardly
scarf	discharge	guard	enlarge
parcel	varnish	guardian	artist
remark	carpenter	carnation	artistic

---

3. *Use in written sentences:*

arbor — harbor — harvest — arc — garbage — largely
martial — sharpen — art — startle — markets — parcel

4.

serious	bacon	em ploy	article
various	mason	em ploy ee	particle
glorious	masonic	em ploy er	farther
previous	masonry	em ploy ment	partition

Make a list of ten words ending in ous, *or* ment.

---

guard	promenade	muscle	opportunity
guardian	thermometer	mucilage	restaurant

Digitized by Google

1. *Sound, spell, and use in oral sentences:*

slide	worth	getting	fifth	among
chief	fourth	rate	reason	person
throw	navy	shed	number	matter
forty	struck	rather	question	thought

---

2. ***air*, as in 'chair' = *âre*, as in 'câre'**

affair	pair	pare	barely
fairly	repair	scarce	compare
hairy	airing	rarely	hardware
chair	mohair	careless	declare

---

3. Equivalents of *air* and *are*. *Spell and use in sentences:*

wear — underwear — wearer — swear — heir — heirloom
forbear — there — ere — where — prayer — tear — bear

4.

attempt	blood	expert	tribute
attempted	bloody	extract	distribute
awaken	flood	exhibit	contributed
awakened	flooded	exhibited	contribution

Make a list of twenty words ending in ed.

---

scarcely	**compare**	**prepare**	**knit**
anecdote	**comparison**	**preparation**	**knight**

Digitized by Google

1. *Use in sentences these common words, then spell:*

don't	until	between	figure	remain
raise	public	attend	proper	dollar
truly	friend	station	appear	woman
whole	board	sudden	direct	always

---

2. **a, as in 'fȧst' (ȧ), halfway between short *a* and *ä***

draft	answer	fasten	grant
asked	answered	fastened	grasp
dancer	command	branches	slanting
pasture	advanced	disaster	afterward

---

3. *Group according to sound of* a; *spell and use in sentences:*

chance — guard — faster — carpet — enchant — task
crafty — gnarled — father — farther — attic — ask

4.

included	odd	portion	confusion
indebted	offend	location	exclusion
insulted	oppose	attention	delusion
consulted	operate	connection	conclusion

Use in written sentences the five hardest words.

---

fastened	**realm**	**exceed**	**vinegar**
listened	**realize**	**excelled**	**vegetation**

Digitized by Google

1. *Arrange in alphabetical order; use in oral sentences:*

Mrs.	intend	judge	elect	address
obtain	second	royal	uncle	request
duty	instead	refuse	eight	police
quite	contain	retire	afraid	through

---

2. **Equivalents of long *a* (ai — ay — ei — ey — ea)**

saint	pray	prey	reign
gained	layer	disobey	sleigh
faith	mayor	greater	weight
detail	payment	breakers	weighing

---

3. *Use in written sentences the words of Lesson 2.*

Find in your reading book words containing an equivalent of long a. *Make lists and use them in a spelling match. See who will make the best and longest list.*

4.

ailing	claim	plate	radiate
pail	disclaim	plait	radiant
pale	clamor	straight	radiator
naval	claimant	straighten	radiation

Make in class a list of words in which ai = ā.

---

siege	**conference**	**presence**	**recognize**
sleigh	**preference**	**existence**	**compromise**

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1. *Separate into syllables, place accent, and spell:*

weather	brought	collect	perfect
steamer	contract	inspect	aboard
mountain	account	enough	vacation
railroad	provide	liberty	beautiful

---

2. **Equivalents of long *o* (oa — oe — ow — ou)**

board	toe	bowl	soul
oatmeal	potatoes	elbow	mourn
coach	goes	sorrow	though
cloak	dominoes	to-morrow	thorough

3.

heroes	negroes	solos	pianos	quartos
vetoes	grottoes	zeros	sopranos	studios
echoes	mottoes	lassos	provisos	octavos

Use in sentences both the singular and plural.

4.

potatoes	compete	ocean	although
tomatoes	competent	devoted	approach
behold	competitor	dollars	domestic
brokers	competition	clothes	beforehand

Separate into syllables, place accent, and spell.

---

mourn	breath	brigadier	foreigner
mosquitoes	burial	biography	metropolis

Digitized by Google

1. *Use ten words in written sentences:*

though	prison	fortune	jail	teacher
o'clock	degree	comfort	view	subject
human	mayor	district	wait	evening
engine	empire	restrain	loss	capture

---

2. **Long *i*, and its equivalents (igh — ie — ȳ)**

china	frying	tide	light	supply
polite	tyrant	tied	lighten	goodly
nicely	apply	applied	knight	comply
spinal	occupy	occupied	slightly	petrify

---

3. In 'light,' 'slight,' 'high,' etc., *gh* is silent.

Find in your reading book ten words containing silent **gh** *Use the words in written sentences to show their meaning. Spell in class, making a class list.*

4.

applied	criticize	satisfy	light
denied	fertilize	satisfied	delight
replied	organize	twilight	delighted
notified	enterprise	lightning	delightful

Use in written sentences the five hardest words.

---

application	tariff	carry	consciousness
absolutely	tearing	wearing	affectionately

Digitized by Google

1. *Arrange in alphabetical order; use in sentences:*

spend	travel	clerk	does	personal
enjoy	rapid	since	none	company
usual	repair	which	knew	farther
awful	trouble	guest	fact	pleasure

---

2. **Equivalents of long *ē* (ee — ea — ie — ei)**

fee	breeze	eager	tease	piece
greet	exceed	easy	crease	apiece
sweep	succeed	easier	decrease	receive
sneeze	sleepy	grease	treason	receipt

---

3. In the following words *ph* has the sound of *f*:

sphere — cipher — hyphen — orphan — nephew — nymph
sulphur — siphon — telegraph — telephone — sylph

Explain the meaning of each word.

4.

peaceful	frontier	succeed	creature
meantime	relieved	success	teakettle
nearby	ceiling	successor	seamstress
beneath	teacher	succession	frequently

Use in written sentences the words of the third column.

---

achievement	convenient	headache	isle
believing	tremendous	handkerchief	eyes

Digitized by Google

1. *Sound, spell, and use in sentences:*

sail	reply	length	amount
cities	oblige	destroy	husband
known	answer	escape	support
several	daughter	regard	carried

---

2. Short *oo* (o͝o), as in 'b o͝o k' Long *oo* (o͞o), as in 's p o͞o n'

goodness	woolen	goose	brooding
good-by	wooden	choose	spoonful
cooky	stood	bamboo	blooming
crooked	withstood	soothe	bridegroom

---

3. The suffix *tion* is pronounced *shun.*

action	notion	option	suction	destruction
lotion	portion	function	digestion	section

Make additional lists, for use in a spelling match.

4.

looped	deposit	brook	comfort
loosely	deposited	stood	comfortable
tooth	depositor	goods	discomfort
chooses	depository	crook	uncomfortable

Use in written sentences the words of the second column.

---

suspicion	**subscribe**	**spectacle**	**women**
suspicious	**subscription**	**spectator**	**womanly**

Digitized by Google

1. *Arrange in alphabetical order; spell, and use in sentences:*

field	due	declare	select	April
allow	term	engage	debate	August
serve	firm	period	desire	objection
crowd	final	employ	nearly	pleasure

---

2. **Equivalents of oo (o — u — ue — ui — ou — ew)**

move	plume	fruit	blue	brew
approve	rumor	bruise	glue	grew
approval	insure	recruit	soup	crew
removal	juvenile	juice	croup	flew

---

3. *C* sounds like *sh* in *cian, cion, cial,* and *cious.*

suspicion — physicians — musicians — suspicious
facial — racial — crucial — delicious — luscious

Use these words in written sentences; consult your dictionary.

4.

canoe	favor	chew	bouquet
shoeing	favorite	chewing	jewelry
through	favorable	renew	protective
cruise	favorably	renewing	protection

Use in written sentences the words of the second column.

---

shrewd	**business**	**elephant**	**national**
recruit	**lieutenant**	**continent**	**nationality**

Digitized by Google

1. *Separate into syllables, place accent, and spell:*

action	either	trouble	September
whom	effort	entrance	October
ledge	estate	region	Tuesday
claim	entire	relative	Thursday

---

2. **Short *e*, and its equivalent (ea)**

dense	metal	dread	ready	readily
detect	relish	breast	steady	steadily
hence	lengthy	breath	realm	dreadful
fence	immense	peasant	bread	cleanly

---

3. *Why should these words be stumblingblocks?*

any — many — anyhow — anyone — said — says — friend
friendship — heifer — leopard — anywhere — meant

Make them yours, once for all.

4.

feather	defend	fetched	friend
sweater	defense	selected	friendly
readiness	defensive	selection	friendship
headway	defendant	sentiment	incentive

Use in sentences the words of the second column.

---

headache	**column**	**tremendous**	**swimming**
treasurer	**solemn**	**development**	**difficult**

Digitized by Google

1. *Use in sentences and spell:*

await	women	include	surprise
inclose	arrest	section	terrible
action	result	convict	command
present	appoint	private	publish

---

2. ẽr — ĩr — ŏr — ũr

confer	girlish	work	curly	major
chapter	thirsty	working	curve	vigor
blister	shirt	worldly	burst	minor
proper	shirk	worthy	furry	miner

---

3. Final *le* is pronounced without the *e*, as in 'littl.'

stumble — scramble — double — troubles — whittles
fickle — simple — chuckle — dimple — ripple — able

Make a list of twenty similar words.

4.

desert	converse	undergo	deliver
dessert	confirm	undergone	delivery
urging	concern	personally	director
urgent	concerning	fraternal	directory

Use in written sentences the last four words.

---

referring	interfere	burst	tournament
permanently	disturbance	shirk	encouragement

Digitized by Google

1. *Sound, spell, and use in sentences:*

wear	their	perhaps	statement
weigh	arrange	attempt	gentleman
favor	written	prompt	vacation
family	imprison	forward	objection

---

2. *ô*, as in 'côrn,' and its equivalents (a̤ — aw — au)

storm	swarm	bawl	fault	cause
gorge	wharf	crawl	author	pause
scorch	bald	drawer	pauper	cork
ornament	false	claws	clause	appalling

---

3. *The vowel a* sometimes equals *ŏ*, as in 'wash' (wŏsh).

squad — wad — qualified — squash — was — wasp — want

Write a list of twenty words containing or, aw, all, au = ô, *or* a = ŏ.

4.

altar	assault	uniform	deformed
alter	applaud	formed	deformity
stalk	thawed	formerly	conform
quartet	fortunate	formally	conformity

Sound and spell each word in the list.

---

recommend	pronounce	ordinary
recommendation	pronunciation	extraordinary

Digitized by Google

1. wreck	avenue	election	November
drown	forenoon	running	something
toward	property	famous	everything
visitor	addition	factory	population

---

2. *ou* (diphthong), as in 'out,' and its equivalent, *ow*, as in 'owl'

cloudy	account	crowd	drowsily
sour	accountant	chowder	browsing
amount	doubtless	crowned	surmount
announce'	foundation	frowned	encountered

---

3. *These words are stumblingblocks. Why? Make them stepping stones.*

ought — routine — soup — journey — rough — double
courage — nourish — course — mourn — cousin — four

Such words must be mastered by the eye. Look, think, and remember.

---

4. blouse	outside	tremendous	hideous
arouse	outing	unanimous	virtuous
boundary	houseful	nervous	youngster
drought	carousal	nervousness	countrymen

Use in sentences the words of the last column.

---

speculate	fatigue	millionaire	breakfast
speculation	grotesque	legislature	steadfast

Digitized by Google

1. *Divide into syllables, place accent, and spell:*

object	already	primary	sometimes
prefer	suppose	Saturday	represent
vessel	justice	position	president
success	special	progress	newspaper

---

2. **The diphthong *oi*, as in 'oil,' and its equivalent, *oy*, as in 'oyster'**

soil	adjoining	joyous	destroyed
spoil	appointment	employer	annoyance
avoid	embroider	enjoyment	enjoyable

---

3. *Study the sound of the diphthongs* oi, oy, *and* ou, *and extend these lists for a spelling and pronouncing match:*

boisterous	sound	browse	envoy	four
moisten	stout	embower	noisily	sour
employment	grouse	empower	joyless	soup

4.

inspect	proper	poison	add
inspected	property	spoils	added
inspector	propriety	exploit	addition
inspection	proprietor	coinage	additional

Use in written sentences the four last words.

---

bachelor	**chasm**	**judicial**	**journal**
scholarship	**sarcasm**	**judiciary**	**attorney**

Digitized by Google

1. *Divide into syllables, place accent, and spell:*

total	certain	feature	remember
interest	Christmas	manner	represent
against	popular	increase	important
article	treasure	diamond	illustrate

---

2. **ȧ, as obscured in an unaccented syllable, written (ȧ)**

abound	currant	agree	syllable
sofa	camera	apiece	payable
diadem	opera	awhile	favorable
dialogue	orchestra	ashamed	reasonable

---

3. Obscure vowels are the chief stumblingblocks in spelling. To master them, you must recognize the *accented syllable.* Observe 'sep'arate,' 'parade',' 'la'bor,' and 'labo'rious.' The *a* is indistinct except when accented.

Divide into syllables all the words in Exercise 2, and look for obscure vowels.

---

4. *Find* ȧ *obscured; spell in syllables, and place accent:*

arnica	laughable	congenial	obstacle
aroma	respectable	excavate	probable
Africa	receptacle	emanate	tradition
America	cigarette	aggravate	declamation

---

banquet	**conquer**	**catarrh**	**sachem**
liquid	**conquest**	**tobacco**	**mustache**

Digitized by Google

1. *Use in sentences and spell:*

too	search	although	complaint
course	affect	direction	beautiful
assist	injure	wonderful	importance
arrive	service	themselves	department

---

2. **Vowel sounds which are halfway long because in unaccented syllables**

senâte	ĕvent	ôbey	ûnite
prefâce	dĕfend	pŏetic	natûral
villâge	dĕscend	histŏry	tubûlar

These sounds—halfway long—are stumblingblocks. Be careful.

---

3. *Distinguish between endings* le, el, il, *and* al. *Observe how the sound of the final syllable is obscured:*

civil — pencil — level — hovel — final — fatal — cable

Make a list of twenty such words to use in a spelling match.

---

4. behold	defend	reduce	pillage
decorate	decline	reduction	rummage
alphabet	denied	produce	auditory
aggregate	deprived	production	pulmonary

Use in written sentences the five hardest words.

---

ratio	**trophy**	**encore**	**photographer**
spinach	**catastrophe**	**guinea**	**stenographer**

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1. *Spell, and divide into syllables:*

often	promise	condition	connection
motion	prepare	entertain	information
stopped	machine	particular	combination
supply	salary	distribute	publication

---

2. **The ordinary sound of *s* (hissing), as in 'swan'; the "buzzing" sound, as in 'goes'**

satin	closely	use	desert	dispose
sex	nonsense	pose	physic	miserable
slice	discussed	muss	resign	enthusiasm

---

3. *S* or *z*, before *ure*, sometimes sounds like *zh*; *t*, before *ure*, sounds like *ch*.

azure — measure — pleasure — seizure — leisure
furniture — picture — fixture — mixture — nature

Use the words in written sentences; spell, and pronounce distinctly.

4.

happiness	basin	oppose	somebody
swiftness	dense	opposing	somewhat
progress	false	opposite	sometimes
progressive	minus	opposition	somewhere

Use in written sentences the words of the third column.

---

exquisite	**inasmuch**	**integer**	**continuance**
straightened	**sympathy**	**integral**	**continually**

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1. *Divide into syllables, spell, and use in sentences:*

lose	purpose	general	attention
honor	director	consider	provision
adopt	neighbor	marriage	education
busy	different	therefore	examination

---

2. *c* = *k*, as in 'cat'; *c* = *s*, as in 'cent,' 'city,' 'Lucy'

cramp	canvas	reduced	cigar	cycle
creek	caucus	recently	acid	icy
custard	cabinet	incense	cistern	mercy

---

3. *Silent letters are stumblingblocks. Add five words to each pair of words in these lists:*

dunce—calm—dumb—knock—sign—light—caught
fence—psalm—limb—kneel—resign—might—taught

---

4. century	celebrate	classes	commit
centuries	cinnamon	classics	committed
lattice	circulate	classical	committee
lettuce	cigarette	client	commission

Use in written sentences the words of the fourth column.

---

cemetery	**recipe**	**scissors**	**massacre**
ceremony	**receipt**	**successor**	**necessity**

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1. *Use in written sentences the five hardest words; spell all the words in the list:*

doubt	complete	theater	difference
piece	to-morrow	century	improvement
local	convention	serious	government
affair	according	further	investigate

---

2. **The ordinary sound of *g* (hard) and soft *g* (*j*), as in 'ginger'**

gateway	giggle	general	charging
govern	glorious	imagine	engaged
gracious	aggregate	fugitive	gymnastics

3.

charge	change	pronounce
charging	changing	pronouncing
chargeable	changeable	pronounceable

Make a list of verbs ending in ce *or* ge. *Add all possible suffixes.*

4.

stingy	stage	manage	courage
dingy	storage	manager	courageous
charge	postage	dungeon	outrage
charged	outrage	surgeon	outrageous

Make in class a long list of words containing soft g.

---

seize	**cashier**	**glacier**	**musician**
siege	**campaign**	**glazier**	**physician**

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1. *Spell, divide into syllables, and use in sentences:*

folks	refer	various	political
really	recent	accident	conference
ought	accept	official	invitation
guess	system	circular	celebration

---

2. **The usual sound of *ch*, as in 'church'; also *ch* = *k*, as in 'chorus,' and *ch* = *sh*, as in 'chandelier'**

chime	chapel	rich	chief	chef	chasm
chore	chattel	such	chalk	crochet	epoch
churn	channel	much	charm	ruche	aching

---

3. Silent *t* before *ch* is a stumblingblock. *Do not use it in words where it does not belong.*

latch — itch — pitch — watch — crutch — wretched

Make a list of twenty-five words containing tch.

4.

bachelor	champion	challenge	chaperon
attach	charity	chocolate	mustache
enrich	chair	chuckle	chauffeur
achieve	chairman	clinching	chivalry

Make in class lists of words containing ch *or* tch.

---

choir	**crisis**	**custom**	**camera**
cholera	**cupboard**	**customary**	**calculation**

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1. *Use in written sentences the five hardest words; spell all words in the list, and divide into syllables:*

mere	distinguish	believe	necessary
issue	beginning	opinion	majority
scene	difficulty	neither	agreement
finally	estimate	mention	elaborate

---

2. **The various sounds of the vowel *a***

basin	altar	awfully	invalid	dance
balance	afford	bathroom	partial	chance
bail	academy	flannel	notable	scared

3.

and	gauge	prayer	walk	taught	away
ask	plaid	affair	waltz	thawed	sane
all	anywhere	shares	quart	awful	rain

4.

many	estimate	bisect	mattress
yacht	navigate	trisect	knapsack
washed	navigator	section	inhabitant
squash	navigation	sectional	starvation

Give the sound of every vowel in this list of words.

---

anecdote	**separate**	**especial**	**aëronaut**
antidote	**separation**	**especially**	**aëroplane**

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1. *Use each word in a sentence. Pronounce clearly:*

height	summon	national	discussion
divide	volume	probably	testimony
citizen	argument	material	experience
suggest	organize	secretary	appreciate

---

2. **The various sounds of the vowel *e***

leaf	merits	depend	congress	clergyman
keg	panel	renew	completed	forever
rear	peer	there	interview	everywhere

Sound each word clearly. Give other examples.

---

3. feat — feather — least — leather — heat — weather
believe — receive — siege — seize — tie — friend
blew — stern — berry — merit — fervor — feverish

Compare the sound and the spelling of each word.

4.

neglected	refreshment	veteran	destiny
reverend	remembrance	invalid	destined
reverent	represented	terribly	ferment
referred	respectable	temperate	concern

Use in written sentences the five hardest words.

---

energetic	medicine	pursue	volunteered
nevertheless	mischievous	pursuit	antecedent

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1. *Divide into syllables, place mark of accent, and spell:*

proceed	concern	extreme	associate
practical	business	develop	automobile
sincerely	possible	expense	impossible
athletic	pleasant	witness	responsible

---

2. **The various sounds of the vowel *i***

admire	import	minus	tariff	machine
combine	injuries	thirty	tiny	police
violin	likely	third	tincture	ability

3.

aisle	nigh	milliner	heir	replies
isle	slight	vicinity	vein	surmise
island	mighty	height	weight	recognition

4.

preside	expire	primary	criminal
president	wring	primaries	wireless
residence	wither	prince	vicinity
presidency	width	principal	fictitious

Use in written sentences the words of the first column.

---

assistant	**principal**	**milliner**	**biscuit**
commission	**principle**	**musician**	**familiar**

Digitized by Google

1. *Use in written sentences the five hardest words:*

annual	decision	immediate	judgment
allege	principle	convenient	committee
career	recommend	especially	Wednesday
receipt	disappoint	preliminary	February

---

2. **The various sounds of the vowel *o***

sole	force	approve	coroner	hickory
soul	enroll	compel	formerly	monkeys
stool	clothe	corridor	crocodile	worthy

---

3. *Name and mark the sounds of* o. *Give other examples of each:*

oat — moth — otherwise — noteworthy — revolt — of overalls — portrait — pool — process — prominent

---

4. o = ŭ	comfort	melody	macaroni
oven	comfortable	memory	memorial
onion	mistletoe	molten	moreover
smother	mosquitoes	novelty	motorcycle

Divide each word into syllables, and place accent.

---

mosquito	**to-morrow**	**wholesome**	**kerosene**
governor	**opposite**	**thoroughly**	**automobile**

Digitized by Google

1. *Use in written sentences the five hardest words:*

meant	session	senate	unfortunate
earliest	evidence	receive	circumstance
whether	reference	suggest	application
occupy	principal	material	organization

---

2. **The various sounds of the vowel *u***

conduct	humor	luxury	reunion	pull
deputy	humorist	muscular	submit	blue
disturb	hunger	parachute	pushed	full

---

3. *Classify these words, according to sound of* u, *and spell:*

pulpit — hurt — butcher — cud — bushel — guard — but
hurl — plume — truly — due — cube — unit — urge — urn

4.

plume	number	unwise	longitude
plumage	numerous	unlikely	structure
truth	enumerate	refund	executed
truly	numerator	unfinished	furniture

Use in written sentences the words of the third column.

---

guarantee	**pursue**	**guitar**	**industry**
beautifully	**pursuit**	**guinea**	**industrious**

Digitized by Google

1. *Divide into syllables. Sound each word carefully:*

decide	separate	assure	respectfully
entitle	cordially	colonies	association
minute	character	foreign	arrangement
absence	emergency	relief	consideration

---

2. **Y, as both vowel and consonant**

yacht	yelled	any	syrup	martyr
yield	yellow	many	pyramid	tyrant
youngster	yourself	marry	syllable	style

---

3. *Compare the spelling of these pairs of words. Make a rule for changing* y *to* i; *for retaining* y.

cherry	carry	deny	try	worry
cherries	carried	denied	trying	worrying

4.

hyphen	country	drying	myrtle	deprive
hygiene	energy	dryly	myrrh	describe
pity	anxiety	dried	miracle	destiny
pitiful	poverty	dries	hydrant	stylish

Use every word in a sentence.

---

reply	**pity**	**weary**	**physiology**
replied	**pitiful**	**weariness**	**systematic**

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NOTE TO THE TEACHER. The following list of words is arranged alphabetically. It can be used for separate spelling exercises, for drill in alphabetical arrangement (through the insertion of other words), for practice in clear and rapid pronouncing, and for rapid drill in other ways, as indicated by exercises following the list.

A

according
accordingly
admission
admit
admitted
advance
advancement
advantage
affection
affectionate
afterwards
announce
announcement
article
artificial
aspirant
aspiration
aspire
aspiring
author
authorities
authority
authorize

B

beautiful
beautify
beauty
biennial
blissful
bracelet
brutal
brutality
bungalow

C

catalogue
cataract
cavalry
certain
certainty
certify
chances
changes
climax
collapse
collapsible
compared
comparison
continue
continuing
customer
czar

D

dangerous
declaration
declared
deliver
delivered
delivery
depart
departed
department
desirable
desire
desired
desirous
determination
determine
determined
develop
development

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diameter
dignify
dignity
disguise
dissatisfied
distinguish
distressed
dramatize
draught
drudgery

E

eagerness
eccentric
edgewise
elevator
emphasis
entertain
entitle
exercises
experience
express
expression
extend
extension
extensive

F

factor
factories
factory
flounder
fortune
fourteen
freedom
fuel

G

gallery
gentleman
gigantic
glimpse
gorgeous
greatest
guidance

H

halibut
hamper
handkerchief
happiness
harmony
haughty
hazardous
heather
heavily
height
heroic
hesitate
history
homestead
human
humble
hurdle
hurricane
hurried
hurry
hustle
hydrant

I

illustrate
imperative
imperial
imprison
improved
indicate
inherit
inheritance
inherited
intelligence
intelligent
intend
intended
introduce
introduces

J

jasper
jealous
jewel

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jingle
journey
junction

K

kaiser
kennel
kindred
knapsack
kodak

L

language
leather
legend
locality
loosened
loyalty

M

magnificent
manifest
manifestly
marriage
masculine
medicine
milliner
moderate
motion
murdered
muscular

N

naked
neighborhood
niggardly
noble
nominate
nominated
nomination
novel
nuisance

O

oasis
obliged
octagon
oily
organize
original
ourselves
outrage

P

partner
patriot
peony
percentage
perfection
perpetual
pity
polished
politics
power
practical
practically
preferred
preliminary
publish

Q

quarrel
question
quickly
quorum

R

rapid
rebel
rebellious
refusal
refuse
regard
regarding
register
registered
reject
relative
religious
remedy
repeated
repetition

Digitized by Google

reported
represent
representative
resist
resistance
responsible
restrain
result
retire
returned
returning

S

salad
series
shiver
shouting
skeleton
slender
stylish
stylishly
suicide

T

temple
tenement
tenor
territory
therefore
thoughtful
tomahawk
torrid
torture
traders
training
travelers
trifle
trigger
trousers
tunnel
typical

U

unconscious
unfair
universal
upper
usual
usually

V

various
vaseline
verdict
victim
victor
volume

W

weapon
whatever
whichever
whisky
witness
witnesses
wreath
wrongful

Typical Exercise for Added Drill

1. Insert in the A list the following words, keeping the alphabetical order:

azure	audience	actively	agitate
axis	advantage	afterward	adorable
awkward	advertise	agreeable	abruptly
average	adjust	ailment	ability

Digitized by Google

GRADE EIGHT

1. The prefix *in*, meaning 'not'

inelastic	insane	inhuman	incredible
indefinite	inactive	insipid	insoluble
indelicate	ingrate	infirm	inflexible
insensible	infidel	invisible	inoffensive

Find in your dictionary the meaning of these words.

---

2. *Study the sound of* ie *or* ei *in these words:*

relief	eider	varied	cashier	their
belief	height	worried	frontier	reign
chiefly	eighty	replied	forfeit	siege
series	heifer	applied	foreign	fiery

---

3. Sounds of *a*

basis — bass — acute — dawn — craft — drama — gnat
gay — haste — patch — papal — rarely — recall — am

Name other words having some sound of a.

4.

accorded	exceeded	repair	accord
according	exceeding	repaired	excess
accustom	discussed	impose	custom
accustomed	discussing	imposed	impost

Spell each word, and use it in a sentence. Study words ending in d *or* ed. *When does* ed *make an added syllable?*

---

affect	**paralyze**	**analyze**	**attendant**
effect	**paralysis**	**analysis**	**attendance**

Digitized by Google

1. **The prefix *un*, meaning 'not'**

unable	unbidden	uncertain	unprepared
unadvised	unbolted	uncivil	ungracious
unalloyed	unknown	unequal	unlearned
unawares	unbounded	unearthly	unlettered

Find in your dictionary the meaning of the unfamiliar words. Use them in sentences, and spell.

2. FOR QUICK DRILL

beef — beer — leaped — groom — lone — dean — freak
ear — tact — wealth — guest — rack — mice — quick
lien — vein — sheets — yeast — view — idle — weave
lean — heir — skeins — piece — pity — cozy — thief

Spell, and name two rhymes for each word.

---

3. **Sounds of *e***

lens — lemon — legal — planet — agency — whereby
even — every — regret — sermon — tempt — weed — we

Spell, and name five words containing the same sound.

4.

appear	patent	attendant	eminent
apparent	parent	adjutant	incident
reside	decent	quadrant	opponent
resident	absent	abundant	permanent

Pronounce clearly the entire list before spelling. Make lists of words ending in ent *or* ant.

---

climbed	**conscience**	**conscious**	**default**
combed	**conscientious**	**conspicuous**	**assault**

Digitized by Google

1. **The prefix *inter*, meaning 'between,' 'among'**

internal	interurban	interlude	intermit
intercede	interfere	intermingle	interpose
intercept	interject	intervale	interpret
interchange	interline	interview	interrupt

Find in your dictionary the meaning of each word. Show what the prefix has to do with the meaning.

2.

rapid	spirit	solo	feel	true	rich
crabbed	spirt	into	field	threw	hitch
rabbit	spires	soul	feast	through	niche

Compare, as to sound and spelling. Spell each word and use in a sentence.

---

3. **Sounds of *i***

childish — dial — inner — rite — triple — wild — item
ravine — witch — acquire — first — marine — mirth

Spell, and add a five-word list after each word.

4.

ally	insurance	abundance	reliance
alliance	assurance	conveyance	instance
defy	allegiance	observance	distance
defiance	performance	resistance	nuisance

Study this list. Observe particularly the sound and spelling of the last syllable. Use all the words in sentences.

---

capitol	**certify**	**indelible**	**dangerous**
capital	**certificate**	**incredible**	**plenteous**

Digitized by Google

1. The prefix *re*, meaning 'again' or 'back again'

rebound	reclothe	recover	review
rebuild	recollect	recur	refrigerator
recall	recommit	redouble	represent
recite	recommend	reëcho	representation

Find in your dictionary the meaning of all words which are new to you. Spell all the words in the list, and use them in sentences.

2.

choir	inverse	berries	tents	swarming
salve	reverse	buries	mince	squander
gnash	rehearse	valleys	since	warrant
vague	hearten	monkeys	defense	squabble

Compare as to sound and spelling. Extend the lists.

---

3. Sounds of *o*

borne — bowels — candor — carbon — corset — polar
collar — color — corps — tomb — undo — patron — so

Add a five-word list after every word.

4.

able	lovable	suitable	agreeable
unable	movable	variable	available
enable	notable	laughable	excitable
disable	passable	hospitable	admirable

Pronounce clearly; give attention to the obscure a *in the suffix* able.

---

recital	**correspond**	**deceitful**	**faculty**
dismissal	**correspondent**	**deception**	**facility**

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1. ***ary*** **= 'one who,' 'the thing that,' 'pertaining to,' 'the thing where'**

adversary	dictionary	sugary	aviary
commissary	imaginary	customary	granary
emissary	boundary	visionary	library
missionary	summary	planetary	dispensary

Use all these words in sentences. Consult your dictionary.

2.

camphor	tough	billion	antique	antic
graphic	plough	million	unique	civic
phonics	though	billiards	fatigue	sprig
siphon	enough	halliards	grotesque	ague

Compare the sound and the spelling of each word; spell.

---

3. **Sounds of *u***

assume — budget — cuff — cruelty — duped — urgent
fully — utter — issue — lung — purse — pursue — us

Add to each word five words having the same sound of u.

4.

drapery	creamery	exemplary	quandary
cutlery	pottery	secretary	secondary
tannery	bribery	primary	voluntary
cannery	shrubbery	seminary	temporary

Show from this list the meaning of the suffix ery *or* ary.

---

accurate	**conveyed**	**disconsolate**	**virtue**
accuracy	**conveyance**	**procrastinate**	**victuals**

Digitized by Google

1. **The prefix *pre*, meaning 'before'**

precede	predict	premature	preamble
precaution	prefer	prepare	preface
prec'edent	pretend	prelude	prejudge
preced'ence	prefix	prepossess	prejudice

Look up in your dictionary the meaning of each word. Use the words in sentences: divide into syllables.

2.

several	decorate	educate	preface	mice
every	echoing	emulate	service	rose
separate	devotion	insulate	crevice	does
parades	clamorous	ruminate	surface	doze

Compare sound and spelling. Use in written sentences.

---

3. **Sounds of *y***

spry — shy — shyly — hasty — jury — martyr — myrrh
myth — myself — safely — yearly — vary — systems

Add after each word five words having the same sound of **y**.

4.

attentive	receptive	policy	politic
offensive	deceptive	sarcasm	sarcastic
defensive	relative	pedagogy	pedagogic
persuasive	preventive	alcohol	alcoholic

Show the meaning of the endings ive *and* ic. *Your dictionary will help you.*

---

rigorous	**ridicule**	**synopsis**	**benefited**
righteous	**ridiculous**	**sympathy**	**determined**

Digitized by Google

1. **The prefix *pro* meaning 'for,' 'in front,' 'forward,' or 'in place of'**

pronoun	profuse	pronounce	protect
proclaim	project	propel	protection
produce	prolong	proposal	propose
profess	promote	propound	proposition

Use the words in sentences. Consult your dictionary.

2.

alcohol	yacht	wigwam	kernel	gaunt
exhaust	tortoise	warmly	burner	fraud
exhibit	skewer	deformed	squirt	guard
extreme	impure	applause	worldly	sharp

Compare the sound and the spelling of these words. Use them in sentences.

---

3. **Long and short vowels compared**

shamed — shammed — speeding — shedding — striped
stripped — sloped — slopped — fluted — strutted

Observe words having doubled consonants before final ed. *Make lists of similar words.*

4.

bondage	cleavage	courage	steerage
coinage	mileage	shortage	voltage
carriage	postage	suffrage	mucilage
marriage	frontage	patronage	personage

Using your dictionary, find the meaning of these words. What do you think the ending age *means?*

---

discoveries	**evaporate**	**essence**	**authorities**
accompanied	**exaggerate**	**exhaust**	**authoritative**

Digitized by Google

1. The prefix *post*, meaning 'after'; the prefixes *up* and *under*

postpone	uphill	underbid	underline
postscript	upstairs	undertow	underscore
post-mortem	upheaval	underdone	undermost
postgraduate	uprightly	underwear	underneath

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new words. Use all the words in sentences.

2.

scallop	thigh	croquet	injury	arches
skipper	drying	bouquet	influence	ashes
sociable	spied	Tokay	insurance	niche
ocean	spider	escaped	currants	pitch

Compare sound and spelling. Use in sentences.

---

3. attain — raise — greatly — convey — nail — eighty
freight — steak — player — stray — reign — sleigh

Find the various equivalents of long a, *and use them in other words.*

4.

agreement	punishment	dental	formal
adjustment	banishment	legal	mortal
adjournment	department	illegal	rural
assignment	compartment	comical	medical

Show from the lists the meaning of the endings ment *and* al.

---

literary	**hurriedly**	**origin**	**phenomenon**
curiosity	**altogether**	**oxygen**	**picturesque**

Digitized by Google

1. The suffix *tion* (pronounced *shun*) meaning 'the act of'

selection	dictation	persecution	solution
protection	narration	prosecution	ejection
election	vibration	meditation	edition
subtraction	injection	graduation	addition

---

2. piteous	telegram	rectify	wrathful
bounteous	diagram	solidify	powerful
orderly	monogram	liquefy	peaceful
disorderly	phonogram	terrify	graceful

Study the endings. Spell, and use in sentences.

---

3. reveal — creeks — fiend — neat — suite — friendly
lien — grief — lease — marine — instead — meant

Find equivalents of long e *or short* e. *Give other examples of each.*

---

4. ambition	contusion	fiction	declension
donation	confusion	diction	complexion
education	decoration	auction	conclusion
diversion	coronation	action	attraction

Show the meaning of the ending tion *or* sion. *Clearly pronounce every word, and use it in a sentence.*

---

collision	**desirable**	**aqueduct**	**asylum**
colloquial	**irresistible**	**apothecary**	**assembly**

Digitized by Google

1. **The prefix *de*, meaning from, 'down,' 'away'**

descend	defame	denatured	derive
decide	defeat	demoralize	derivation
decrease	deliver	depreciate	derivative
deduct	degrade	depreciation	derangement

With the help of your dictionary, use every word in a sentence.

2.

biography	heiress	likely	eastern
geography	lioness	simply	western
photography	actress	merely	northern
orthography	authoress	surely	southern

Use these words in sentences which show their meaning.

---

3. broach — coal — hoeing — shadow — fourth — mourns
lower — heroes — owner — loan — soaked — bureau

Find equivalents of long o. *Give other examples of each.*

4.

convert	indulge	deferred	submitted
confer	indict	detained	substance
confine	intrude	deposed	substantial
contrast	install	detailed	submarine

Study the meaning of each word, using your dictionary.

---

counterfeit	**ancestor**	**defiance**	**pretense**
commencement	**appearance**	**occurrence**	**pretension**

Digitized by Google

1. The prefix *dis* reverses the meaning of the root word

disarm	discolor	disable	displace
disagree	discredit	disorder	dispossess
disband	disown	disloyal	dissatisfy
disbar	disengage	dismember	disqualify

Use in sentences each word and its opposite; as 'arm,' 'disarm'; 'loyal,' 'disloyal.'

---

2. torture	edgewise	forward	drummer
feature	lengthwise	backward	swimmer
tincture	crosswise	toward	skipper
verdure	otherwise	leeward	wrapper

Study the lists, using your dictionary to learn the meaning of the words. Then use the words in sentences.

---

3. assured — union — jury — secured — cruise — plume
souvenir — nucleus — neuralgia — venture — chews

Distinguish between the sound of long u *and* o͞o (u͟).

---

4. presume	proceed	respect	undo
prevail	proceeding	restore	undone
predict	propose	reverse	unwieldy
present	proposal	revision	undoubtedly

Extend the lists. Use the words in sentences.

---

pneumonia	appendicitis	definite	fiery
diphtheria	tuberculosis	descriptive	sphere

Digitized by Google

1. The suffix *ly* meaning 'like' (after nouns), denoting manner (after adjectives)

manly	joyfully	luckily	literally
homely	carefully	cheerily	definitely
queenly	cheerfully	lazily	preferably
fatherly	worthily	stupidly	exquisitely

Spell, define, and use in sentences.

---

2. manhood	warlike	mobile	chemist
girlhood	unlike	fragile	socialist
boyhood	womanlike	agile	anarchist
childhood	childlike	sterile	pacifist

Study the endings. Use each word in a sentence.

---

3. Circumflex *o* (*ô*), with the equivalents, including broad *a* (*a*)

informal — haul — applause — appall — stall — flaw
austere — exhaust — claws — thawing — forgery — or

---

4. analyze	patronize	advocate	probate
paralyze	temporize	dedicate	elevate
civilize	authorize	estimate	abdicate
hypnotize	sympathize	mutilate	ventilate

Find in your dictionary the meaning of these words ending in ize, yze, *and* ate.

---

referred	**stenography**	**trivial**	**foliage**
regretted	**autobiography**	**utensil**	**message**

Digitized by Google

1. *ante*='before'; *anti*='against'; *super*='above'; *sub*='under'

anteroom	antidote	superior	sublet
antedate	antitoxin	supervise	submit
anticlimax	antislavery	superfine	submerge
antiseptic	antisuffrage	superintend	subscribe

Show the meaning of the prefix in each word of these lists. Use the words in sentences. Consult your dictionary.

2.

doctor	marker	vicar	social
factor	starter	registrar	material
consignor	believer	peculiar	mercurial
orator	newcomer	familiar	substantial

Separate the words into syllables; place accent; spell.

---

3. guild — physics — guilt — sanity — plight — apply
syrup — minute — forfeit — fountain — certain

Find equivalents of long and short i. *Give other examples.*

4.

exact	happily	easily	desperately
exactly	quietly	wearily	dreadfully
extremely	solely	busily	comfortably
gracefully	eagerly	stormily	approximately

Show the meaning of the suffix ly *in these words.*

---

efficient	penetrate	indictment	precinct
sufficient	peninsula	investigate	tincture

Digitized by Google

1. **The suffixes *ance* — *ence* — *ancy* — *ency* = 'being,' or 'state of being'**

abundance	eminence	appliance	currency
importance	residence	defiance	emergency
sustenance	disturbance	radiancy	expediency

Find in your dictionary the meaning of these words.

---

2. *Pronounce clearly, and use in sentences:*

dead	infant	savage	precious
deaden	infancy	dotage	judicious
fright	current	pillage	expeditious
frighten	currency	garbage	simultaneous

---

3. lock — robbery — resort — pollen — soften — rocks
totter — fortune — oxen — foster — dodge — storms

Distinguish between short o (ŏ), ô, *and middle short* o (ŏ), *as in* '*sŏft.*'

4.

agency	candidate	official	social
legacy	candidacy	officially	socially
policy	bankrupt	legal	total
accuracy	bankruptcy	legally	totally

Point out words which are alike in any way.

---

strategy	**caramel**	**estimable**	**auxiliary**
stratagem	**sentinel**	**remarkable**	**aëronaut**

Digitized by Google

1. The prefix *out*, meaning 'beyond,' or 'more than'

outlive	outdo	outrage	outside
outskirts	outbid	outrageous	outwardly
outhouse	outgrow	outpouring	outsider
outstretch	outlaw	outstanding	outspoken

Use these words in sentences. Consult your dictionary.

2.

unbend	remove	deferred	construct
unfit	return	degrade	consider
undergo	react	decoy	conformed
underneath	revive	defraud	conclude

Use six words in written sentences which show their meaning.

---

3. Italian *ä*, as in 'stär'; also *â*, as in 'câre'

regard — careful — carpet — debar — scarce — farm
salve — arnica — half — gape — flare — launch — ah

Name other words having the same sounds of a.

4.

adopted	adoption	embody	trustee
attaches	attachment	embodied	referee
concluded	conclusion	subsidy	payee
effected	effective	subsidies	employee

Study the endings. Use the words in sentences.

---

adjacent	changeable	descendant	schedule
appalling	noticeable	defendant	catechism

Digitized by Google

1. **The suffix *less*, meaning 'without'**

endless	treeless	noiseless	numberless
loveless	tuneless	priceless	groundless
graceless	lifeless	mirthless	relentless
thankless	voiceless	breathless	defenseless

Use the words in sentences.

2.

overdo	misdeed	illegal	polygon
overtake	misspell	incompetent	polygamy
overlook	mistaken	insanity	monotone
overseer	misrule	inability	monogram

Study the prefixes. Learn the meaning of each word:

---

3. ***er*, *ir*, and *or* as equivalents of *ûr***

sturgeon — mackerel — person — drover — persist
concern — worthy — third — thirst — further — fir

Make a three-word list, to follow each word, showing the same vowel sound.

4.

social	office	discord	transfer
socially	officer	disgust	transact
socialism	official	dispute	translate
socialist	officially	disjoint	transverse

Compare all the words in each list. In what are they alike? In what different? Divide into syllables.

---

compelled	**console**	**crescent**	**menu**
transferred	**consolation**	**science**	**débris**

Digitized by Google

1. **The suffix *al* means 'the act of,' or it means 'pertaining to'**

removal	denial	personal	internal
approval	refusal	national	infernal
recital	committal	notional	triumphal
dismissal	reversal	parental	original

Show the meaning of the suffix al *in each word of the list.*

---

2. guard	business	verdict	freedom
cunning	conduct	honesty	peaceful
building	disaster	talent	separate

Using your dictionary, find synonyms for these words. Use them in sentences.

---

3. **Vowels obscured in unaccented syllables (stumblingblocks)**

treas'ury — trag'edy — av'erage — lib'eral — scen'ery
per'sonal — tel'egram — sep'arate — ven'omous — o'dor

Find in your reading book twenty words having obscure vowels.

---

4. abroad	ballot	cavalry	diploma
abscess	barrier	cantaloupe	dilemma
abolish	burden	celestial	doctrine
absolute	bandits	ceremonies	documents

Divide into syllables and place accent.

---

especial	**enormous**	**relevant**	**judicial**
commercial	**embarrass**	**irrelevant**	**prejudice**

Digitized by Google

1. The suffix *ous*, meaning 'full of,' 'having,' or 'requiring'

furious	spacious	perilous	injurious
studious	gracious	enormous	marvelous
glorious	luscious	hazardous	dangerous
curious	delicious	tremendous	laborious

Spell, and use in sentences. Use your dictionary.

---

2. *Find in your dictionary synonyms for these words. Use in sentences every word of the list:*

abundant	scholar	stingy	character
celebrated	compact	benefit	dislike
contemptible	remorse	certain	partner
ludicrous	prodigal	severe	cunning

---

3. Vowels halfway long, because in unaccented syllables

sen′ăte — ĕvent′ — pref′ăce — dĕpend′ — ŏbey′ — ūnite′
anat′ŏmy — hūmane′ — ad′ăge — rĕbut′ — sĕcure′ — dĕlay′

Find in your dictionary a list of twenty such words.

---

4. accompany	alias	consul	descended
accomplice	alien	concrete	despondent
acquainted	allege	condemn	embassy
activities	angles	county	emergency

Separate into syllables, and place accent.

---

average	**necessity**	**participle**	**wholly**
mortgage	**necessarily**	**patriotism**	**wholesome**

Digitized by Google

1. **The prefix *ad*, meaning 'to' (changed to *a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at*)**

adjoin	accept	appall	announce	append
adhere	access	allies	arrive	appendix
adjust	affix	attend	ascribe	appendages
admit	affront	amount	aspire	aggregate

With the help of your dictionary use the words in sentences.

---

2. *Name words of opposite meaning (antonyms); spell:*

sweet	merciful	alert	advance	easy
high	thankful	ready	revive	early
under	careless	steady	alive	open
gay	graceless	cautious	generous	near

---

3. **Short Italian *a*, clear, as in 'ȧsk,' and obscure, as in 'ȧsleep'**

passable — task — path — abash — bias — incessant
grasses — lasting — fast — atone — zebra — amazing

Find in your reading book other words having the same sound of a.

4.

algebra	disposal	stepping	agitation
alimony	exposure	stopping	ambitious
bungalow	excursion	summon	ambuscade
burglary	inclosure	summoned	advantagcous

Spell, divide into syllables, and place accent.

---

portière	buoyant	diaphragm	franchise
jardinière	colleague	dyspepsia	maneuver

Digitized by Google

1. **The suffix *ling*, meaning 'little'; *ship*, meaning 'office of,' 'state of'; also the suffix *like***

duckling	sapling	courtship	homelike
gosling	manlike	clerkship	boylike
darling	soldierlike	friendship	warlike
stripling	childlike	citizenship	lifelike

Show the meaning of each word. Use your dictionary.

2.

creek — creak	choir — quire	cast — caste
aught — ought	beach — beech	climb — clime
bored — board	assent — ascent	berth — birth

Use in sentences these homonyms. Extend the lists. Use your dictionary if you are in doubt.

3.

o͞o, as in 'spo͞on'	**o͝o, as in 'bo͝ok'**
sloop — choose — balloon	good — stood — crooked

Make a list of twenty-five words containing these sounds; observe all the equivalents of o͞o and o͝o.

4.

suspension	anarchy	canine	enemies
suggestion	anarchist	cartoon	eaves
taxation	chemist	caterer	gambler
temptation	chemistry	cemented	employer

Spell and use in oral sentences.

---

mirage	**dirigible**	**squadron**	**misdemeanor**
garage	**incredible**	**sergeant**	**mathematics**

Digitized by Google

1. **The suffix *ist*, meaning 'one who'; *ant*, meaning 'one who'**

artist	machinist	dentist	defendant
florist	botanist	realist	applicant
tourist	novelist	moralist	suppliant
chemist	biologist	oculist	assistant

Write the definition of at least ten of these words.

---

2. *Use these homonyms in sentences:*

arc — ark	yew — you	grown — groan	strait
ail — ale	e'er — ere	plain — plane	straight
die — dye	cell — sell	peace — piece	taut
hew — hue	one — won	hoard — horde	taught

---

3. *Make two ten-word lists containing the diphthongs* ou *and* ow. *Use the words in a spelling match:*

EXAMPLES: sound — rebound — drowned — crowning

4.

commend	antic	create	alter
comment	antique	creation	alteration
belated	antiquity	credit	alternate
beheaded	antiquated	creditor	alternation

Show the likeness between any two words. Use them in sentences to make their meaning plain.

---

strenuous	**typhoid**	**technique**	**physique**
treacherous	**tableau**	**technical**	**physical**

Digitized by Google

1. The suffix *able* (ible — ble), meaning 'may be,' 'worthy of,' 'deserving'

lovable	readable	invincible	unmovable
movable	usable	manageable	unlovable
eatable	visible	defensible	unbelievable
audible	edible	insoluble	unmentionable

Study, with close attention, remembering the obscure vowels.

---

2. *Use these homonyms in written sentences, to be read to the class:*

scull — skull	suite — sweet	troop — troupe
their — there	stile — style	told — tolled
pride — pried	wait — weight	throne — thrown
grate — great	minor — miner	rote — wrote

---

3. *Make two ten-word lists containing the diphthongs* oi *and* oy. *Use the lists in a spelling match.*

EXAMPLES: choice — rejoice — annoy — enjoy

4.

cultivate	evil	gentle	capacity
culture	devil	muslin	capacious
agriculture	peril	matron	anticipate
horticulture	herald	patron	associated

Divide these words into syllables, and place accent.

---

aggravate	affidavit	equalize	seminary
aggregate	affirmative	adequate	ordinary

Digitized by Google

1. *trans* = 'across' *fy* = 'to make' *cle*—*cule* = 'little'

transmit	unify	notify	particle
transfer	ossify	modify	corpuscle
transport	gratify	ratify	molecule
transpose	satisfy	mystify	magnify

Find in your dictionary the meaning of these words.

---

2. *Find for each of these words a mate having different meaning:*

air	bare	blue	cord	lain	hart	slight
all	beat	bold	done	lade	hare	wright
bad	beer	bred	dust	mail	pare	scene
bail	bury	seed	cast	made	pale	seamed

---

3. Long *u* is a diphthong (ĭ-o͞o): *ū* always begins with the sound of *ĭ*.

fūse — ūse — fūme — mūse: *but* spoon — true — truly
dūe — dūty — sūit — mūle: *but* plu̇me — loose — ju̇ry

Find in your reading twenty words which contain either long u *or the sound of* o͞o.

4.

despite	altitude	algebra	at'tribute
devise	dividend	geometry	attrib'ute
divorce	custody	freshman	tribute
dethrone	custodian	graduate	contribute

Divide into syllables, and place accent.

---

chandelier	fascinate	pageant	raiment
electrolier	convalescent	vengeance	villain

Digitized by Google

1. The suffix *ar*, meaning 'of,' 'like,' 'pertaining to'

globular	linear	angular	stellar
annular	consular	circular	insular
regular	tabular	valvular	triangular
irregular	cellular	secular	muscular

---

2. *Arrange these words in alphabetical order:*

seven	noon	deep	read	still	round	part
forget	cast	dark	ship	train	water	more
happy	card	gold	from	cover	tenth	name
sister	help	want	when	grand	found	room

Insert twenty more words in your list, keeping the alphabetical order.

---

3. o = ŭ ọ = o͝o u̯ = o͝o ū̯ = o͞o a̤ = ŏ e = ā ê = â

some	wolf	pull	June	wash	veil	there

Make lists showing other examples. Use the lists in spelling matches.

4.

elope	battalion	finance	harmony
enforce	corps	financier	harmonious
engrave	regiment	financial	victory
epistle	company	finances	victorious

Use all the words in sentences, to show meaning.

---

comedy	emphasis	gelatin	legitimate
tragedy	eccentric	ingredient	legitimacy

Digitized by Google

1. *Add suffixes to these words. Spell, and explain meaning:*

grace	storm	claim	calm	whole	judge
friend	fruit	speak	tune	duck	approve
logic	divide	praise	gain	pain	know
invent	order	strong	weak	firm	kneel

---

2. *Arrange in alphabetical order* (2 *letters*)

mine	hope	work	life	made	line	hard	me
with	lost	most	kind	down	left	east	do
glad	fill	word	side	long	fire	boat	at
same	wind	here	girl	fine	race	band	on

---

3. **Soft *c* (ç):** cent — city — Lucy; **soft *g* (ġ):** ginger

Make twenty-word lists of words containing soft g *and soft* c. *Remember that* c *is always soft before* e *and* i, *while* g *is sometimes soft.*

4.

felon	inaugurate	iris	hysterics
fearful	inaugural	cornea	hysteria
aviary	inauguration	pupil	hypocrite
luminary	investigation	eyelid	hypocrisy

Use all the words in sentences.

---

abbreviation	**delegation**	**fusion**	**potion**
accommodation	**disposition**	**function**	**portion**

Digitized by Google

1. *Make from these root words all the derivatives you can. Spell and accent each derivative.*

peace	vacate	travel	adopt	act
please	display	preside	arrive	tend
refuse	comfort	reside	afflict	center
reduce	consider	retire	report	value

---

2. *Use a prefix before or a suffix after these words. Spell, and explain the meaning of each new word:*

charge	stand	fright	play	snare
member	throw	spring	plant	force
fold	tend	form	note	circle
wear	light	cover	lure	able

---

3. *Arrange in alphabetical order, spell, and use in sentences:*

scene — scald — skewer — syllable — squarely — so solemn — subtle — services — salvation — surely sugar — silliness — summon — sentinel — sear — sew

---

4. *Learn from your dictionary the meanings of these words. Use them in sentences:*

postgraduate	counteract	immigrant	remit
bivalve	indelible	emigrant	permit
monogram	partisan	sphere	submit
monograph	nonpartisan	hemisphere	admit

---

scheme	**deficit**	**director**	**civilize**
schedule	**deficiency**	**directory**	**civilization**

Digitized by Google

1. *Use before these words the prefix* be, mis, *or* with. *Explain the meaning of each new word:*

set	take	chance	place	draw	spatter
daub	deal	fortune	print	stand	deck
numb	lead	giving	state	hold	stride
grime	fit	manage	trust	out	witch

---

2. *Pronounce the list promptly, naming two rhymes after each word:*

share	wood	build	feast	calm	league
chair	could	since	sheep	calf	tongue
where	fool	fruit	chief	climb	oblique
wear	boot	soup	seize	plumb	cringe

---

3. *For sound analysis. Mark the vowels or show equivalents, as in the dictionary:*

poultry — juicy — exact — forage — grief — exhort
integer — creditor — typhoid — column — pasture

4.	sandwich	burnish	brunette	testimony
	sirloin	cucumber	gazette	temporary
	trousers	kindness	fissure	telegraph
	tourists	strictness	passion	telegrams

Tell all you can about the sound, the form, and the meaning of each word.

---

stationary	patients	principal	president
stationery	patience	principle	precedent

Digitized by Google

1. *Analyze these derivatives; name the root word, prefix or suffix, and give meaning:*

tidal	claimant	emigrate	calmly	disable
bridal	immigrant	migration	cheaply	abler
aërial	offender	offensive	purely	ablest
vocal	defender	defensive	merely	unable

---

2. *Add a suffix to each word; spell and accent:*

sale	assure	remove	insure	tinge
favor	habit	approve	endure	singe
lazy	desire	recite	admire	urge
holy	suffer	govern	observe	face

---

3. *For sound analysis. Mark the vowels or show equivalents, as in the dictionary:*

reliable — scythe — psalm — rescue — knuckle — ear
eaves — echo — enough — ballot — turnip — caution

4.

attempt	grumbled	embroidery	tingeing
tempted	stumbled	fraternity	singeing
contempt	sprinkled	contractor	springing
promptly	struggled	community	stringing

Tell all you can about the sound, form, and meaning of each word.

---

occasionally	**experiment**	**successor**	**isle**
economically	**extravagant**	**predecessor**	**aisle**

Digitized by Google

1. *Using these root words, write all the derivatives you can:*

liquor	joy	take	receive	image
pity	kind	try	deceive	perform
noise	grace	give	believe	attract
breathe	beauty	grieve	relieve	persecute

---

2. *Analyze these words to show root word, syllables, accent, and meaning:*

colonial	actor	girlish	organization
miserable	failure	foolish	contemporary
stationary	coinage	grayish	repetition
mischievous	salvage	fiendish	coördination

---

3. *For sound analysis. Mark the vowels or write equivalents, as in the dictionary:*

chorus — fourteen — courage — belief — fruit — to forfeit — guard — money — mortgage — alcohol — do

---

4.

prospect	specimen	wedge	proportion
recalled	special	wolves	reception
rendered	specialty	wreath	reduction
repealed	specialist	wrestle	violation

Use ten words in written sentences.

---

alternate	**hydraulic**	**hypocrite**	**ignoramus**
aggravate	**hypotenuse**	**hypocrisy**	**melancholy**

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1. *Study the meaning of these words. Find root word and prefix or suffix:*

grantor	grantee	laddie	bisect	undo
payer	payee	lassie	biweekly	untie
employer	employee	manly	trisect	into
assigner	assignee	womanly	triweekly	inset

---

2. *Analyze these words to show their meaning; use in sentences:*

sterilize	principal	heroism	lubricator
circular	principle	cashier	appraisal
forfeiture	inferior	missile	sacrificial
translator	pianist	heroine	miraculous

---

3. *For sound analysis. Mark the vowels or show equivalents, as in the dictionary:*

through — release — separate — morsel — liquids
scarlet — season — buffalo — exercise — chariot

4.	statute	vague	penal	united
	statue	vicious	penalty	universe
	statesman	vision	penalize	universal
	statesmen	vehement	penitent	university

Use ten words in written sentences.

---

rheumatic	**pneumatic**	**statistics**	**politics**
rheumatism	**pneumonia**	**economics**	**political**

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1. *Add to these words the suffix* ment, *and explain meaning:*

adorn	indorse	induce	ail	abridge
attach	improve	incite	judge	enlarge
banish	excite	state	pave	infringe
punish	impede	lodge	move	acknowledge

---

2. *Arrange in complete alphabetical order; match vowel sound with another word:*

stay	gave	sold	than	find	each	feet	she
town	form	west	what	show	away	nice	can
post	best	dear	take	came	back	page	see
blue	told	very	give	soon	went	lake	run

---

3. In these words $n = ng$, and $x = gs$. *Make lists of words having these sounds:*

sunk — chunk — wink — brink — younger — finger
exist — exactly — exemplary — exalt — exhaustive

4.

kimono	caution	real	majesty
laundry	precaution	realty	magistrate
latter	pretend	wisdom	notorious
legging	pretentious	phantom	notoriety

Point out every vowel or combination of vowels; give the sound of each.

---

prescription	**acquisition**	**elementary**	**duet**
perspiration	**civilization**	**documentary**	**diet**

Digitized by Google

1. *Add to these words the* ate, ize, *or* er. *Explain meaning:*

affection	civil	rob	mine	station
passion	patron	dig	dine	confection
compassion	energy	rub	strike	harmonize
consider	ebony	win	smite	civilize

---

2. *Pronounce clearly and promptly; name one rhyme for each word, then two rhymes:*

abate	recede	recite	remote	amuse	spry
sham	stem	prim	stop	crust	pity
sharp	stern	flirt	worst	burst	myrrh
ball	there	ravine	storm	pushed	early

---

3. *Analyze these words; show how each sound is represented; note silent letters:*

chasm — artery — career — arraign — access — lien
buoyant — ceiling — courteous — physique — quoit

---

4. quinine	quarantine	resources	revival
logic	warranted	resourceful	rehearsal
obtain	warranty	disrepute	removal
observe	quarterly	reputation	appraisal

Pronounce, spell, and use in sentences.

---

actual	**accidental**	**regular**	**laborer**
actually	**accidentally**	**regularity**	**laboratory**

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Words of Many Syllables and Groups of Related Words

The words in the list on the next two pages present no difficulty except that of length. In order to spell the longer words, one must hold his attention to the word, remembering the sound of syllable after syllable in order. Every separate syllable is a familiar phonogram, or element, which was learned in the earliest spelling exercises.

The words are arranged in groups, according to meaning. The root word not only shows you the meaning of the derivatives but it also helps you to know how to spell them. The long derivative word is simply the root word with a prefix, or suffix, or both.

These lists are examples of hundreds of groups of related words. If you can spell these words, you should be able to spell a very large number of similar words.

Show how the words of each group are related in meaning.

What part is common to each word of the group? Point out the prefix; the suffix.

Separate each word into syllables and place the accent. Show how the value of the root vowel may change when accented or unaccented.

How would you divide each word if written at the end of a line?

Use each word of a selected group in a sentence.

Make other lists of similar words and use them in spelling matches.

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administer
administered
administering
administrative
administration

---

appropriate
appropriating
appropriation
misappropriate
misappropriation

---

aspire
aspiring
aspiringly
aspiration

---

beneficent
benefactor
benefaction
benediction

---

central
centralize
centralization
decentralization

---

character
characterize
characteristic

compensate
compensation

---

confer
conferred
conferee
conference

---

congratulate
congratulatory
congratulation

---

congregate
congregation

---

corporate
corporation
incorporate
incorporation

---

consider
considerate
considerable
considerably

---

contemplate
contemplation

---

convenient
convenience

inconvenient
inconvenience

---

defame
defamation

---

define
definite
definition
definitive
definitely
indefinite
indefinitely

---

deliberate
deliberation

---

demonstrate
demonstration
demonstrable
demonstrability

---

denounce
denounced
denouncing
denunciation

---

describe
describable
indescribable

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digest
digestion
digestible
indigestible
indigestion

---

distill
distilled
distiller
distillery
distillation

---

eliminate
elimination
preliminary

---

enjoin
injunction

---

expose
exponent
exposure
exposition

---

fertile
infertile
fertility
fertilize
fertilizer
fertilization

genus
generate
generator
generation
general
generally

---

identity
identify
identified
identifying
identification

---

institute
institution
constitute
constitution

---

investigate
investigator
investigation

---

inspire
inspiration

---

jury
jurisdiction

---

justify
justifying
justifiable
justification

---

legislate
legislator
legislative
legislation

---

notice
noticed
noticing
noticeable
noticeably

---

obscure
obscuration

---

observe
observer
observant
observation

---

office
officer
official
officially

---

operate
operator
operation

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coöperation

organ
organize
organization
reorganization

precede
preceding
precedence
unprecedented

preserve
preservation

preside
president
presidential

propose
proposal
proposition

recognize
recognizable
recognition

register
registrar
registration

reside
resident
residential

restore
restorative
restoration

scrutiny
scrutinize
scrutinizing

sense
sensitive
sensation
sensational

simultaneous
simultaneously

south
southern
southernly
southernmost

vaccinate
vaccination

ventilate
ventilation

violate
violation

vocal
vocally
vocalist
vocation
vocational

wander
wandered
wanderers

wrath
wrathful
wrathfully

wild
wildness
wilderness

worship
worshiped
worshipers
worshipful

wonder
wondered
wonderful
wonderfully

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EXERCISES IN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT

1. *Arrange in alphabetical order these proper names:*

Andrew	Edward	Elizabeth	Ethel
Richard	Michael	Henry	Lydia
Louise	Harold	Catherine	Helen
Herbert	Peter	Edmund	Beatrice
Julia	Sarah	Oscar	Walter
Bertha	Charles	Thomas	David
Edwin	Ernest	Louis	Mabel
Francis	Harry	Howard	Ira
Jane	Frederick	Laura	Alice
Joseph	William	Daniel	Stephen
Robert	Lawrence	Eleanor	Philip
Pauline	Albert	Margaret	Jacob
Augustus	Ellen	Samuel	Leonard

2. *Arrange in alphabetical order these names of streets:*

Tremont	Longwood	Pearl	Salem
Center	Eastern	Elliot	Porter
Circuit	Western	Albany	Federal
Crescent	North Ave.	Nevada	State
Medford	South Ave.	Lincoln	Atlantic
Blossom	Cushing	Laurel	Pacific
Canton	Commonwealth	Madison	Cliff
Shawmut	Washington	Monroe	Parker
Greenwood	Harvard	Clinton	Chestnut
Summer	Yale Ave.	Myrtle	Regent
Winter	Waverley	Bedford	Greenfield

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3. *Arrange in alphabetical order these names of persons:*

Everett L. Swain	Lucretia J. Fuller
William S. Nash	Frances L. Parsons
Arthur Y. Morton	Patrick V. Doyle
James B. Locke	Augustus P. Clark
Horace I. Welsh	Thomas L. Burnett
John L. Silver	Joseph P. Quinlan
Josiah Quincy	Francis B. Parsons
Anna S. Robinson	William T. Reynolds
Horatio Alden	Joseph A. Sullivan
Milton Y. Reed	George R. Townsend
Anna V. Swain	Ernest B. Valentine
Robert A. Fuller	Margaret L. Osgood
Emerson A. Allen	Walter P. Robinson
Edwin O. Crane	Stanley T. Sumner

4. *Insert the following names in the list in Exercise 3, retaining the alphabetical order:*

Philip I. Galvin	Frank L. Hayden
Elizabeth Evans	Frederick Wetmore
James F. Nye	Edward K. Russell
Alfred Johnson	Robert P. Richards
John S. Tarbell	Franklin Kimball
Susan M. Poor	Gilbert O. Kimball
Herbert J. Young	Oliver M. Matthews
David W. Noyes	David Cummings

5. *Class Exercise: Write upon the blackboard thirty proper names which occur to you. See who will be the first to place the names correctly in an alphabetical list.*

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6. *Arrange in alphabetical order the names of all the students in the class.*

7. *Arrange in alphabetical order names of twenty business firms in your city, town, or neighborhood.*

8. *Class Exercise: Let each pupil prepare a list of ten proper names arranged in alphabetical order. When these are completed, let two pupils together make an alphabetical list using the two lists which they have prepared. See which two pupils will have finished first. The class will decide whether the list is properly arranged.*

9. *Select twenty names from the Telephone Directory or newspaper. Arrange them in alphabetical order, then insert twenty other names in the same list, keeping the alphabetical order.*

CLASS EXERCISES

Make lists of words having the following endings. Show the meaning of each word and the use of the suffix.

able as in blamable — lovable — movable
ible as in edible — reducible — invincible
ity as in quality — capacity — ferocity
acy as in accuracy — delicacy
age as in passage — message — bandage — salvage
al as in final — musical — menial
an as in human — republican — African — Mexican
ance as in assurance — ignorance — observance
ancy as in expectancy — constancy
ant as in (*noun*) assistant — defendant — attendant
ant as in (*adj.*) valiant — verdant

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ar as in muscular — globular — regular — scholar
ard as in drunkard — scabbard
ary as in library — military — voluntary
ate as in liberate — fascinate — considerate — delegate
ee as in trustee — employee — refugee — payee
eer, ier, as in auctioneer — cashier — brigadier — engineer
en as in maiden — driven — wooden — children
ence, ency, as in conscience — dependency
ent as in agent — resident — impotent
er as in teacher — maker — brighter — defender
ful as in careful — peaceful — lawful — frightful
fy as in signify — ossify — magnify
ic as in cubic — energetic
ics as in physics — economics — ethics
id as in vivid — valid — humid
ile as in docile — puerile — juvenile
ion as in subtraction — division — excursion — profession
ish as in boyish — girlish — Spanish
ist as in florist — spiritualist
ity as in stability — alacrity
less as in hopeless — childless — treeless
ly as in surely — rudely — merrily
ment as in pavement — advancement — banishment
ness as in badness — sourness — harshness
or as in governor — sailor
ory as in manufactory — oratory
ous as in generous — fabulous — bulbous — dangerous
ship as in courtship — citizenship
some as in fulsome — troublesome
y as in sticky — sandy — fishy

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PRONOUNCING DRILL

Read every line slowly and distinctly, then more rapidly.

Consonants

b as in bird — grub — bubble — babble.
c as in call — cat — cold — picnic.
ç as in cent — city — bicycle — cipher.
d as in doll — do — did — added.
f as in flag — fix — fife — fluffy.
g as in goat — gun — gurgle — giggle.
ġ as in gentle — ginger — gypsy — cabbage.
h as in hat — hair — happy — hilly.
j as in jam — jelly — jesting — jacket.
k as in kite — look — meek — kodak.
l as in lily — lamp — lending — lulling.
m as in moon — mount — mamma — summer.
n as in nest — nun — running — ninny.
p as in pig — purple — ripping — pepper.
r as in rot — roar — rested — ready.
s as in swan — sunset — tossing — hissing.
ş as in was — these — chairs — roses.
t as in top — tell — tale — tattling — totter.
v as in vex — velvet — river — oven.
w as in willow — wind — wet — Willie.
x as in fox — ox — sixes — axle.
y as in yard — yes — year — yeast.
z as in zebra — zero — buzz — dizzy.

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PRONOUNCING DRILL

Read distinctly; then add two words to each line.

Vowels

ā as in cane — date — able — favor — erase.
ă as in can — dash — platter — latch — ashes.
ä as in star — farm — harsh — calf — father.
ạ as in wall — stall — chalk — caw — awful.
â as in care — stare — beware — compare.
å as in fast — ant — dance — ask — flask.
å as in asleep — awake — again — alone.
ē as in mete — eve — recede — compete.
ĕ as in met — egg — stem — bed — confess.
ẽ as in her — fern — defer — ferment.
ī as in pine — white — recite — icy — lively.
ĭ as in pin — ink — miller — until — brick.
ĩ as in bird — girl — infirm — thirsty.
ō as in note — rose — spoke — hero — over.
ŏ as in not — lot — blot — boxes.
ô as in corn — stormy — inform — record.
o̤ as in move — reprove — lose — do.
õ as in work — worm — world — worthy.
ū as in cube — use — mule — cure.
ŭ as in cub — but — rudder — ugly.
u̇ as in pull — full — push — pulpit.
û as in curl — burn — burglar — return — occur.
u̱ as in June — July — blue — ruby — rule.

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APPENDIX

The following pages present definitions, tables, rules, and exercises for reference, drill, and review. Abundant material is presented for phonetic drill, since many pupils in grammar grades have completely forgotten the elementary drill provided when learning to read. To this omission in their study of words may be traced many, if not most, of the mistakes in spelling. The author therefore urges daily drill in some selected phonetic exercise.

Various exercises are suggested to prevent the monotony of the ordinary drill in spelling. Teachers will select exercises according to the need of their class. Much of the material in the drill tables and summaries can be used in rapid contests. The phonetic values of words should be as familiar to the pupil as the multiplication table. By the use of these drill tables this may be accomplished.

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I. HOW TO PRONOUNCE

WORDS, LETTERS, AND SOUNDS

Spoken words are made up of sounds. Every word may be separated into its simple sounds. In "can" are three sounds. In "step" are four sounds. In "breath" are four sounds.

All spoken sounds are made by the vocal organs. The vocal cords in the throat tighten when we wish to speak, and enable us to make a tone. Sounds which are made of pure voice or tone are called **vowel sounds.** Sounds which are made with the help of the lips, teeth, tongue, or palate are called **consonant sounds.** In some consonant sounds the voice is always heard; in others, merely the breath. The sound is a whisper.

All consonant sounds made of pure breath are called **aspirates.** Those in which the voice is heard are called **subvocals.**

Slowly sound every letter in the alphabet, and show which are vocals (pure voice), which are aspirates, and which are subvocals.

Written words are composed of letters. In some languages every letter stands for a sound. In the English language a word may contain one or more silent letters, as "calm," "lamb," "tongue." Furthermore, a letter may stand for different sounds, as *a* in "cat" and in "call." It is also true that the same sound may be represented by different letters; thus, *a* in "warm" and *o* in "storm" represent the same sound.

Letters that represent the vowel sounds are called **vowels.** Letters which represent the aspirates or subvocals are called **consonants.** Two vowels combined in one syllable form a **diphthong,** as *oi* in "oil" or *ou* in "out."

Knowledge of spoken sounds is called **phonetics** or **phonics.** No one spells correctly without some knowledge of phonetics.

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SYLLABLES AND ACCENT

Some words are spoken with one impulse of the voice, as "big," "wish," "shall," "have": these are words of one **syllable.** Other words require two such impulses or more, as "merry," "willing," "careful."

Words like the first group are called **monosyllables.** A word of two such parts is called a **dissyllable,** of three such divisions a **trisyllable,** and four or more a **polysyllable.**

If you listen carefully to poetry, you will observe that every line may be separated into a given number of syllables. Reading poetry will help you to recognize syllables.

When we read or speak, some words are more emphatic than others. Our meaning determines the emphasis. In the same way, certain syllables in a word are more emphatic than others. The emphasis upon a syllable of a word is called **accent.** If the word is very long, it has both a primary and a secondary accent.

Read a sentence without emphasizing any word or accenting any syllable; then read again, with natural emphasis and accent. Observe the difference.

Some words are derived from other words, as "boyish" from "boy," "teacher" from "teach," "responsive" from "respond." Such words are called **derivatives,** while the simple or elementary word from which they are derived is called the root word.

Sometimes a syllable is added to the root to form the derivative, as "teach," "teaching." This syllable placed after a word is called a **suffix.** Sometimes a syllable is placed before the root word to form a derivative, as "do," "undo." Such a syllable is called a **prefix.**

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DIACRITICAL MARKS

As Used in Webster's International Dictionary

In the English language there are more than forty sounds, but in the alphabet there are only twenty-six letters.

Since all the sounds must be represented by these twenty-six letters, it is often necessary to add some sign to show exactly what sound is indicated. Every vowel stands for at least three sounds, while the vowel *a* has six different sounds.

Diacritical marks are used to show which sound of a letter is intended. These marks are in constant use in the dictionary.

Diacritical Marks Used with Vowels

Macron: cāne, mēte, pīne, nōte, cūbe, flȳ
Breve: căn, mĕt, pĭn, nŏt, cŭb, babў̆
Tilde: hẽr, gĩrl, wõrk
Circumflex: câre, cûrl
Two dots above the letter: stär, machïne
Two dots beneath the letter: wa̤ll, Ju̇ne, mo̤ve
One dot above the letter: fȧst, sȯn
One dot below the letter: wo̩lf, pu̩sh

Diacritical Marks Used with Consonants

s (= z) is marked s̱: has̱
x (= gz) is marked x̱: ex̱ist
c (= s) is marked ç: çent
ch (= sh) is marked c̣h: mac̣hine
th (subvocal) is marked t̲h: this
g (= j) is marked ġ: ġinġer
n (= ng) is marked n̲: in̲k

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Marks Used with Obscure Vowels in Unaccented Syllables

In unaccented syllables, short Italian *a* is **obscure in sound.** This is identified in the dictionary by using italics with the same mark as that of the clear sound (*ȧ*sleep).

The long vowel sound is more or less obscured in unaccented syllables, and is somewhat shortened. This halfway sound is indicated by a line over the macron (senāte, librāry, ēvent, pōetic, ōbey, ūnite).

The short vowel in a final unaccented syllable, as "final," "novel," "comet," is somewhat obscured. It retains its same mark, the breve, but is written in italics to indicate the loss of force and clearness (finăl).

Unaccented syllables containing obscure sounds are a source of many errors in spelling. Carefully study every word to detect and observe the unaccented vowels. A list of such words is given below.

Vowels in Unaccented Syllables

sugar	sentence	separate
secret	distance	appetite
honest	difference	blizzard
organ	silence	elevate
eleven	furnace	magazine
equal	gallant	palaces
voyage	private	salaries
intimate	balance	celery
imitate	current	misery
excavate	currant	galaxy

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Table of Vowels, with Diacritical Marks, as shown in Type Words and Other Examples

ā (cāne)	ă (căn)	ä (stär)	ȧ (fȧst)
ate	add	artist	ask
brake	action	farmer	path
cradle	apples	garden	fasten
graceful	stack	parlor	dancing
å (senåte)	ă (infănt)	â (câre)	ȧ (ȧsleep)
surface	final	share	awake
preface	madam	parent	sofa
climate	account	daring	abound
ē (mēte)	ĕ (mĕt)	ė̂ (ė̂vent)	ĕ (hĕr)
eve	end	depend	ever
serene	elder	enemy	mercy
recede	efface	remove	pervert
compete	carpet	variety	speaker
ĕ (camĕl)	ī (pīne)	ĭ (pĭn)	ĭ (gĭrl)
novel	Bible	spin	first
gospel	brightly	admit	third
decent	child	into	firmly
moment	chime	prison	chirp
ō (nōte)	ŏ (nŏt)	ô (côrn)	ŏ (dŏg)
broke	odd	lord	soft
ocean	cod	order	cost
solo	solid	morning	gone
noble	sorrow	scornful	cloth

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ō̆ (ō̆bey)	or = ûr (work)	ŏ (cŏntain)	ou (out)
poetic	word	occur	sound
opaque	world	carbon	
memory	worth	macron	ow = ou
decorate	worthy	confer	crown
o͞o (spo͞on)	o͝o (bo͝ok)	oi (oil)	oy (oyster)
boot	foot	coil	annoy
spool	wooden	coin	employ
choose	stood	spoiling	boys
cooling	nook	pointer	joyful
ū (cūbe)	ŭ (cŭb)	û (cûrl)	u̟ (oo) (Ju̟ne)
use	under	urn	plume
amuse	upper	urge	rude
mule	crush	hurl	sure
perfume	crumble	furry	blue
u̇ (pu̇sh)	ŭ̈ (circŭ̈s)	û (ûnite)	ȳ (flȳ)
pull	submit	united	occupy
bush	caucus	unique	
fully	success	educate	y̆ (baby̆)
awful	suffice	emulate	system

All other vowel sounds will be found in the table of equivalents on page 8.

Make lists of words containing each vowel sound, find in the dictionary other words in which these marks are used; find in the reading book words which illustrate these vowel sounds.

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Table of Equivalent Vowel Sounds

ạ = ŏ	wash — odd	ea = ē	bean — complete
ey = ā	they — ate	oa = ō	goat — mote
ê = â	there — care	ew = ū	dew — duty
ã = ẽ	liar — miner	ew = o͞o	brew — brood
ï = ē	police — even	igh = ī	light — hide
ĭ = ẽ	first — stern	ay = ā	hay — late
ȯ = ŭ	son — sun	eigh = ā	eight — ate
o̤ = o͝o	woman — wood	ei = ē	receive — recede
ö̤ = o͞o	do — choose	ie = ē	belief — impede
ô = ä̤	horse — warn	ow = ō	arrow — hero
ŏ = ẽ	minor — miner	ou = ō	pour — pore
ṳ̈ = o͞o	rule — fool	ui = ū	suit — use
ṳ = o͝o	full — wool	ey = ā	prey — rate
ȳ = ī	fly — ice	aw = ô	caw — corn
y̆ = ĭ	hymn — him	au = ô	author — auto
ỹ = ẽ	martyr — sister	uy = ī	buy — ride
ai = ā	rain — mane	ui = ĭ	build — filled

Oi, with its equivalent *oy*, is a diphthong; so is *ou*, as in "out." *Ou* has an equivalent, *ow*. Long *u* and long *i* are really diphthongs. Long *u* equals ĭ-o͞o, while long *i* equals ä-ē.

Many mistakes in spelling arise from the fact that two different signs may stand for the same sound. It is not enough to know the sound of a word; we must know its form too.

Look intently; listen carefully. Find out, after any error in spelling, just why you made that mistake. Then master the misspelled word.

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Table for Phonetic Drill

Add to each list of words until the sound and the combination of letters representing it are perfectly familiar.

Use your list in pronouncing matches and in spelling matches.

Sounds of Consonants

b as in ball — table — bubble — ebb.
c (hard) as in cat — active — attic — picnic.
c (soft) as in cell — city — cent — Nancy — Lucy.
ch as in church — chimney — birch — searching.
ch = sh as in chef — chaise — chaperone.
ch = k as in echo — chorus — anchor.
ce = sh as in ocean.
ci = sh as in social — beneficial.
d as in doll — did — added.
d = t as in looked — dropped — cuffed.
di = j as in soldier.
f as in flag — officer — calf.
f = v as in of.
g (hard) as in girl — give — magnate.
g (soft) as in gem — germ — ginger — page.
dge = j as in bridge — nudge — knowledge.
gh = f as in rough — cough — enough.
h as in hat — helm — hungry.
j as in jam — jingle — judgment.
k as in kite — king — took — cooking.
ck = k as in rock — clock — blacking.
l as in lily — leaves — willow — awful.
m as in moon — mother — humming — homely — charm.
n as in nest — night — candle — running — dawn — oven.
n = ng as in ink — finger — linger — younger.

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ng as in gong — ring — hung.
p as in pig — pearl — pantry — sloping — stopping.
ph = f as in physics — telegraph — telephone.
q (qu) = kw as in queen — quick — tranquil.
qu = k as in antique — oblique — technique.
r as in rat — rubber — barn — lark — Turk. (Be sure to pronounce the *r* whenever it occurs in a word. It is never silent.)
s as in swan — sober — hissing — slips.
s = z as in is — does — roses — rags.
s = sh as in sure — sugar — pension — nauseous.
sh as in shell — shout — wish — bashful.
sc = s as in scene — scent — effervesce.
sci = sh as in conscious.
ss = sh as in issue — passion.
s = zh as in measure — treasure — vision — provision.
t as in top — butter — rabbit — totter.
th as in thimble — think — thoughtless.
th as in with — soothe — tether.
tion = shun as in action — vacation — motion — relation.
ti = sh as in vexatious — impatient.
tch = ch as in latch — patch — scratch.
ti = ch as in question.
te = ch as in righteous.
v as in van — violet — loving — cover.
w as in wing — weep — rowing — tower.
wh as in whip — whisk — wheel. (Always initial.)
x = ks as in fox — axis — boxes.
x = gz as in exist — example.
x = z as in Xenophon.
y as in yard — yellow — yeast.
z as in zebra — dizzy — buzz.
z = zh as in azure — crozier.

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II. VARIOUS EXERCISES FOR GENERAL REVIEW AND FOR DRILL

1. Pronounce every word in the lesson.

2. Find rhymes for every word in the lesson.

3. Use in *sentences each word of the lesson.*

4. Write the words of the lesson in alphabetical order.

5. Find in reading book or geography ten words containing long *a*; long *e*; long *i*; long *o*; and two words containing long *u*. Write these words in lists in preparation for a spelling match in which they will be used.

6. Find in your reading book twenty words containing silent letters. Point out the silent letter or letters in each word of the list.

7. Find fifteen words ending in *er*. Write them in a list in alphabetical order. (The exercise may be repeated with final *ing*, *ed*, *ful*, *el*, *le*, and *ion*.)

8. Make all the words you can from the letters in the word *indestructible*. (Pupils may choose other words to be used in the same way.) Have the entire list written upon the board without repetitions.

9. Copy the words in the lesson. Draw a line through any silent vowel.

10. Place the correct diacritical marks, so far as you can, upon the vowels in Lessons 2 and 4, page 32.

11. Use in sentences of your own five pairs of words which are pronounced alike but spelled differently.

12. Make five groups of words like the following: "make," "makes," "making," "maker." Bring the words to the class to be compared, used in sentences, and spelled.

13. Make a list of twenty words beginning with any given letter. The words should differ as much as possible. Compare words to see if the letter has more than one sound.

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14. Find in your reading book fifteen words containing obscure *a*. Write them in alphabetical order.

15. Write twenty words containing *qu*. Use the words in sentences.

16. Write ten words in which *ph* equals *f*.

17. Write twenty words containing soft *c*.

18. Write fifteen words beginning with *a*; the first five words of one syllable, the second five of two syllables, the third five of three syllables.

Make a neat list.

Exchange lists in class for a pronouncing match. Every word should be read very clearly and distinctly so that everybody hears and understands. Any pupil may be required to spell his entire list.

19. Make a list of twenty words beginning with two consonants; twenty words beginning with three consonants. Compare the lists in class.

20. Make a list of words ending in *ct*. See who can make the longest list.

21. Make a list of words containing *o*, as in "corn." (Mark each word with the proper diacritical mark.)

22. Read from any page of the reading book all the words containing silent *e*. Pronounce these words aloud, but these only. Every pupil may read until he fails. The reading should be rapid and clear. To skip a word is to fail.

23. Find in your reading book ten words of three syllables. Separate these words into their syllables.

24. Select from previous pages the twenty hardest words to be used in a spelling match. Prepare a neat list, arranging the words alphabetically.

25. Write ten words which rhyme with "eat," "cream," "dome." (Other words may be substituted.)

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26. Find in reading book or speller ten words containing *ck*, *gh*, *oi*, *au*, *ou*, *oa*, *ea*, *bl*.

27. Find as many words as you can beginning with silent *w*. What letter always follows silent *w*?

28. Find as many words as you can ending with silent *b*; beginning with silent *k*; beginning with silent *g*; ending with *ph*.

29. Write twenty words containing *s* having the sound of *z*; *c* having the sound of *k*.

30. Write twenty words containing *wh*. Use the lists in the spelling match.

31. Add *ed* to words ending in *d*. Make as long a list as you can. Thus: "wound," "wounded"; "load," "loaded."

Do the same with words ending in *t*. See if the class together can make a pronouncing list of one hundred such words.

32. Make lists of words containing the phonograms *ight*, *ought*, *ite*, *ote*, and *ing*. Use the lists in a spelling match.

33. Make a list of words pronounced alike and spelled differently. Have a match in which these words must be used in sentences by anyone whose name is called.

34. Choose a paragraph in the reading book. Read it, speaking aloud, first, the words of one syllable, second, the words of two syllables, third, the words of three syllables, and so on.

35. Choose a paragraph from the reading book. Name the words in order, pronouncing after each word another word which rhymes with it.

36. Look rapidly through a page of the reading book, naming every word containing a given vowel or a given vowel sound. For example: *a* as in "gate," *o* as in "corn."

37. See who will be first to find on a given page, and to write in a list, all the words ending in *ing*.

This exercise may be varied to see who can make the longest list in three minutes, four minutes, etc.

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III. CLASS EXERCISES (CONTESTS)

CONTEST IN MATCHING WORDS

Each pupil selects twenty-five words which are considered hard to spell, and carries his list to the class at the time of contest. Sides are chosen in the ordinary manner.

Number one begins by naming the first word upon his list in this manner: "I present 'foreign,' which I spell f-o-r-e-i-g-n." Number one on the opposite side must match the word. He may say: "I match it with 'foreigner,' a close relation, which I spell f-o-r-e-i-g-n-e-r." Or he may say. "I match it with 'reign,' spelled r-e-i-g-n, but my *ei* equals *a*, while yours equals short *i*."

The contest proceeds until everyone on the first side has presented a word to be matched by his opponent on the other side. Anyone who fails to spell correctly, or to match the word (if it can be matched), must take his seat. He leaves his list at the teacher's desk to be used if necessary by the pupils who stand the longest. The side having the largest number standing has won.

From such a set of lists prepared by students material may be prepared for a final contest. This will be a much more useful list than one prepared and printed in the spelling book, for every word will have been recognized by some pupil as presenting a real difficulty.

MATCHING DERIVATIVES

The pupil may select a list of root words from the pages in this spelling book. Sides will be chosen in the usual manner.

The teacher gives out the words from the list. The pupil must spell the word, use it in a sentence, name a derivative, and use the derivative in a sentence.

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PRONOUNCING MATCH

a. Choose any page which has been studied.

b. Go down the line, each pupil pronouncing in turn a word on the page.

c. After every word has been pronounced, begin again, pronouncing each word and a rhyme for it.

Any pupil who pronounces incorrectly or who fails to name the required number of rhymes must take his seat. The match goes to three rhymes, four rhymes, five rhymes, until every pupil has failed, or until time is up. The pupil who stands the longest wins; or if the class is dismissed, the winning side is the side which has the greatest number standing.

DRILL IN PRONOUNCING

a. Choose any page which has been studied.

b. Beginning with the first word on the page, go rapidly down the line, each pupil naming another word having the same initial sound. Continue until no further words are suggested.

Two pupils should be accounted to keep tally, showing how many words have been named. A pupil whose word does not begin with the right sound must take his seat.

Proceed in the same way with the second word on the page.

The point is to think quickly, to name a large number of words having the given initial sound, to speak clearly so that everybody hears, and to use as many words on the page as possible.

(This game may be repeated, using the final sound. This is more difficult, because pupils will tend to name the final letter instead of the final sound.)

d. Choose a paragraph in the reading book. Pronounce every word in the paragraph. But after each word pronounce another word having the same initial sound.

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IV. CUSTOMS IN SPELLING, WHICH GIVE US RULES FOR SPELLING

1. Certain groups or families of words are related in meaning; for example: "try," "tries," "tried," "trying," "trial." "Try" changes its form according to its use in the sentence; for example:

I will try to speak clearly.
Mary tries to speak clearly.
I am trying to speak clearly.
He failed in his first trial.

If you look carefully, you will see how these changes in form are made. Sometimes a syllable is added (as "try," "trying"); sometimes only a letter is added (as "tries," "tried"). In the latter case the *y* is changed to *i*. Let us see how this comes about.

want	wanted	try	try-ed (tried)
steam	steamed	carry	carry-ed (carried)

You will see that *ed* is added to "want," "try," "steam," and "carry" to indicate past time, but nobody speaks plainly enough to say "trȳ-ĕd," "carrў-ĕd." The two vowels ȳ, ĕ; ў, ĕ, are run together in rapid speaking and the words are pronounced "trīed," "carrīed."

2. In spelling, then, when the word ends in *y*, and we would add *ed* to show past time, the *y* changes to *i* before *ed* and no new syllable is added. Here are other examples:

marry	pity	hurry	worry
dally	whinny	rally	bury

This will show you how rules of spelling grow out of our habits of speaking or the sounds of words.

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RULES FOR DERIVATIVES

1. When the root word ends with silent *e*, it drops the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel. Thus:

recite — reciting — recital
face — facing — facial
engage — engaged — engaging

EXCEPTIONS:

a. The *e* remains in the derivative before *a*, in order to preserve the soft sound of *c* or *g*. Thus:

peaceable — manageable

b. Some short words ending in *oe* or *ye* keep the final *e* before suffixes. Thus:

hoe — hoeing dye — dyeing

2. Words ending in silent *e* keep the *e* in derivatives if the suffix begins with a consonant. Thus:

defenseless — graceful — fineness

3. A few words drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a consonant. Thus:

judgment — acknowledgment

4. Verbs ending in *y* retain the *y* before *ing*, but change to *i* in other derivatives. Thus:

try — trying — tried — trial

5. If final *y* is preceded by a vowel, it retains the *y* before all suffixes. Thus:

buy — buying — buyer
pray — prayed — praying — prayer

EXCEPTIONS:

said — laid — paid — daily

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RULES FOR PLURALS

I. General rules for the formation of the plural.

1. Nouns ending in a consonant sound add *s* to the singular form to indicate more than one. Thus:

frog — frogs	barrel — barrels
tent — tents	battle — battles

2. When the final sound does not unite easily with *s*, *es* is added to form the plural. Thus:

match — matches	box — boxes
moss — mosses	wish — wishes
class — classes	bunch — bunches

II. Nouns ending in a vowel.

1. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* and add *es* for the plural. Thus:

lady — ladies	fairy — fairies
story — stories	injury — injuries

2. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel add *s* to form the plural. This is a regular plural and not an exceptional one. Thus:

valley — valleys	delay — delays
monkey — monkeys	Monday — Mondays

III. Irregular plurals.

1. Nouns ending in *f* usually add *s* to form the plural. Thus:

scarf — scarfs	muff — muffs

But the following nouns change final *f* or *fe* to *ves* in forming the plural:

calf	leaf	life	wolf
half	loaf	wife	thief
elf	sheaf	beef	knife

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2. Nouns ending in *o* usually add *s* to form the plural.

zero — zeros piano — pianos

But many nouns ending in *o* add *es*. Thus:

potato — potatoes tomato — tomatoes

These exceptions must be learned one at a time as words are needed.

RULES FOR DOUBLE LETTERS

1. The final sound of *f*, *l*, *s*, and sometimes *t* or *r*, after a short vowel sound is usually indicated by a double consonant. Thus:

muff — bell — moss — butt — burr

After the short vowel sound in words of more than one syllable the *r* is doubled. Thus:

marry — merry — squirrel — hurry — sorry

2. Monosyllables ending in a single consonant preceded by a short vowel double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel. Thus:

drop — dropped — dropping
get — getting
rot — rotten

3. Words of two or more syllables, accented on the final syllable, double the final consonant before suffixes. Thus:

occur — occurred — occurring — occurrence
repel — repelled — repelling — repellant

This is true only when the word ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. Observe:

repeat — repeated — repeating
condemn — condemned — condemning

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MEASURING SCALE FOR

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Second Grade 99	98	96	94	92	88	84	79	73	66	58	50	Second Grade
	Third Grade 100	99	98	96	94	92	88	84	79	73	66	
			Fourth Grade 100	99	98	96	94	92	88	84		
				Fifth Grade 100	99	98	96	94	92			
					Sixth Grade 100	99	98	96				
						Seventh Grade 100	99					

V. A STANDARD TEST OF SPELLING ABILITY

The Measuring Scale for Ability in Spelling shown above was prepared by the Division of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City. It is reproduced here by the consent of the director. This scale, prepared by the foundation and for sale by them, contains lists of words under each lettered column. It was necessary in reproducing the scale on pages of this size to detach the columns of words from the scale. These columns will be found on the following pages, lettered to fit the scale. List A belongs below column A, list B below column B, and so on.

The data from which the scale was computed were secured from an aggregate of 1,400,000 spellings by 70,000 pupils in 84 different cities throughout the country. The words used in the list are 1000 in number. Previous studies have shown that these words are the 1000 commonest words in English writing.

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ABILITY IN SPELLING

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
58	50	Third Grade										
79	73	66	58	50	Fourth Grade							
88	84	79	73	66	58	50	Fifth Grade					
94	92	88	84	79	73	66	58	50	Sixth Grade			
98	96	94	92	88	84	79	73	66	58	50	Seventh Grade	
Eighth Grade 100	99	98	96	94	92	88	84	79	73	66	58	50 Eighth Grade

All the words under any given letter are of equal difficulty in spelling. These lists are graded so that the steps from one to another are equal. The numbers beneath the letters indicate the percentage of correct spelling to be expected from each grade when tested by the words of that column.

The teacher may readily discover by the use of these lists the grade of spelling ability indicated by her class. If, for example, they are tested on words selected from column K, second-grade pupils should spell 58 per cent correctly; third-grade, 79 per cent; fourth-grade, 92 per cent; fifth-grade, 96 per cent; and sixth-grade, 99 per cent.

No better test can be given to insure accurate spelling of the words oftenest used, nor to fix the standard of spelling in grades. The list should be frequently used in review and drill, for errors in spelling, as experience shows, are usually found in greatest numbers in the use of this fundamental vocabulary.

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A	my	by	lot	some	river
me	up	have	box	if	plant
do	last	are	belong	how	cut
B	not	had	door	her	song
and	us	over	yes	them	winter
go	am	must	low	other	stone
at	good	make	soft	baby	free
on	little	school	stand	well	lake
C	ago	street	yard	about	page
a	old	say	bring	men	nice
it	bad	come	tell	for	end
is	red	hand	five	ran	fall
she	**F**	ring	ball	was	feet
can	of	live	law	that	went
see	be	kill	ask	his	back
run	but	late	just	led	away
D	this	let	way	lay	paper
the	all	big	get	**I**	put
in	your	mother	home	nine	each
so	out	three	much	face	soon
no	time	land	call	miss	came
now	may	cold	long	ride	Sunday
man	into	hot	love	tree	show
ten	him	hat	then	sick	Monday
bed	to-day	child	house	got	yet
top	look	ice	year	north	find
E	did	play	to	white	give
he	like	sea	I	spent	new
you	six	**H**	as	foot	letter
will	boy	day	send	blow	take
we	book	eat	one	block	Mr.
an	**G**	sit	has	spring	after

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thing stay want hope afternoon spell
what grand girl same Friday poor
than outside part glad hour finish
its dark still with wife hurt
very band place mine state maybe
or game report **K** July across
thank boat never became head to-night
dear rest found brother story tenth
west east side rain open sir
sold son kind keep short these
told help life start lady club
best hard here mail reach seen
form race car eye better felt
far cover word glass water full
gave fire every party round fail
alike age under upon cost set
add gold most two price stamp
J read made they become light
seven fine said would class coming
forget cannot work any horse cent
happy May our could care night
noon line more should try pass
think left when city move shut
sister ship from only delay easy
cast train wind where pound **L**
card saw print week behind catch
south pay air first around black
deep large fill sent burn warm
inside near along mile camp unless
blue down lost seem bear clothing
post why name even clear began
town bill room without clean able

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gone	indeed	however	income	build	offer
suit	four	mind	bought	understand	suffer
track	herself	shall	paid	follow	built
watch	power	alone	enter	charge	center
dash	wish	order	railroad	says	front
fell	because	third	unable	member	rule
fight	world	push	ticket	case	carry
buy	country	point	account	while	chain
stop	meet	within	driven	also	death
walk	another	done	real	return	learn
grant	trip	body	recover	those	wonder
soap	list	**M**	mountain	office	tire
news	people	trust	steamer	great	pair
small	ever	extra	speak	Miss	check
war	held	dress	past	who	prove
summer	church	beside	might	died	heard
above	once	teach	begin	change	inspect
express	own	happen	contract	wire	itself
turn	before	begun	deal	few	always
lesson	know	collect	almost	please	something
half	were	file	brought	picture	write
father	dead	provide	less	money	expect
anything	leave	sight	event	ready	need
table	early	stood	off	omit	thus
high	close	fix	true	anyway	woman
talk	flower	born	took	**N**	young
June	nothing	goes	again	except	fair
right	ground	hold	inform	aunt	dollar
date	lead	drill	both	capture	evening
road	such	army	heart	wrote	plan
March	many	pretty	month	else	broke
next	morning	stole	children	bridge	feel

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sure	dozen	figure	during	carried
least	there	sudden	through	loss
sorry	tax	forty	police	fortune
press	number	instead	until	empire
God	October	throw	madam	mayor
teacher	reason	personal	truly	wait
November	fifth	everything	whole	beg
subject	**O**	rate	address	degree
April	eight	chief	request	prison
history	afraid	perfect	raise	engine
cause	uncle	second	August	visit
study	rather	slide	Tuesday	guest
himself	comfort	farther	struck	department
matter	elect	duty	getting	obtain
use	aboard	intend	don't	family
thought	jail	company	Thursday	favor
person	shed	quite	**P**	Mrs.
nor	retire	none	spend	husband
January	refuse	knew	enjoy	amount
mean	district	remain	awful	human
vote	restrain	direct	usual	view
court	royal	appear	complaint	election
copy	objection	liberty	auto	clerk
act	pleasure	enough	vacation	though
been	navy	fact	beautiful	o'clock
yesterday	fourth	board	flight	support
among	population	September	travel	does
question	proper	station	rapid	regard
doctor	judge	attend	repair	escape
hear	weather	between	trouble	since
size	worth	public	entrance	which
December	contain	friend	importance	length

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destroy
newspaper
daughter
answer
reply
oblige
sail
cities
known
several
desire
nearly

Q

sometimes
declare
engage
final
terrible
surprise
period
addition
employ
property
select
connection
firm
region
convict
private
command
debate
crowd

factory
publish
represent
term
section
relative
progress
entire
president
measure
famous
serve
estate
remember
either
effort
important
due
include
running
allow
position
field
ledge
claim
primary
result
Saturday
appoint
information
whom
arrest

themselves
special
women
present
action
justice
gentleman
enclose
await
suppose
wonderful
direction
forward
although
prompt
attempt
whose
statement
perhaps
their
imprison
written
arrange

R

forenoon
lose
combination
avenue
neighbor
weigh
wear
entertain

salary
visitor
publication
machine
toward
success
drown
adopt
secure
honor
promise
wreck
prepare
vessel
busy
prefer
illustrate
different
object
provision
according
already
attention
education
director
purpose
common
diamond
together
convention
increase
manner

feature
article
service
injure
effect
distribute
general
to-morrow
consider
against
complete
search
treasure
popular
Christmas
interest

S

often
stopped
motion
theater
improvement
century
total
mention
arrive
supply
assist
difference
examination
particular
affair

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course
neither
local
marriage
further
serious
doubt
condition
government
opinion
believe
system
possible
piece
certain
witness
investigate
therefore
too
pleasant

T

guess
circular
argument
volume
organize
summon
official
victim
estimate
accident
invitation
accept
impossible
concern
associate
automobile
various
decide
entitle
political
national
recent
business
refer
minute
ought
absence
conference
Wednesday
really
celebration
folks

U

meant
earliest
whether
distinguish
consideration
colonies
assure
relief
occupy
probably
foreign
expense
responsible
beginning
application
difficulty
scene
finally
develop
circumstance
issue
material
suggest
mere
senate
receive
respectfully
agreement
unfortunate
majority
elaborate
citizen
necessary
divide

V

principal
testimony
discussion
arrangement
reference
evidence
experience
session
secretary
association
career
height

W

organization
emergency
appreciate
sincerely
athletic
extreme
practical
proceed
cordially
character
separate
February

X

immediate
convenient
receipt
preliminary
disappoint
especially
annual
committee

Y

decision
principle

Z

judgment
recommend
allege

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VI. HOW TO STUDY SPELLING

Errors in spelling usually arise from one of three things:

1. The omission of silent letters.

2. The use of the wrong vowel equivalents. Thus: "sed" fer "said"; "strate" for "straight"; "wood" for "would"; "pain" for "pane."

3. Carelessness in observing the obscure vowels.

You will avoid these errors if you do four things:

1. Become perfectly familiar
   a. With the usual values of all the letters.
   b. With ordinary equivalents.
   c. With the extreme exceptions.

2. Look carefully at all words so that you will know them when you see them again, or remember them when you wish to write them.

3. Think about the meaning of the word, and observe words that are related in meaning. Thus:

clamor — clamorous resign — resignation

4. Refer to your dictionary when you meet a new word or are doubtful about the use of a familiar one.

The study of words may become a delight which will continue as long as you continue to read and write. Your dictionary should be your guide, and you should become your own teacher.

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VII. EXERCISES IN CLEAR SPEAKING

OLD "NONSENSE RHYMES"

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers;
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked;
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where 's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

Thomas a Tattamus took two t's
To tie two tops to two tall trees;
To frighten the terrible Thomas a Tattamus!
Tell me how many T's there are in all That.

Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round,
A round roll Robert Rowley rolled round;
If Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round,
Where rolled the round roll Robert Rowley rolled round?

My grandmother sent me a new-fashioned three-cornered cambric country-cut handkerchief. Not an old-fashioned three-cornered cambric country-cut handkerchief, but a new-fashioned three-cornered cambric country-cut handkerchief.

When a Twister a-twisting will twist him a twist;
For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth entwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.

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One old Oxford ox opening oysters;
Two tee-totums totally tired of trying to trot to Tadbury;
Three tall tigers tippling tenpenny tea,
Four fat families fanning fainting flies;
Five foolish fellows fiercely fishing for frogs.
Six silly sportsmen simply shooting snipes;
Seven Severn salmons swallowing shrimps;
Eight Englishmen eagerly examining Europe;
Nine nimble noblemen nibbling nuts;
Ten tinkers tinkling upon ten tin tinder-boxes with tenpenny tacks.

FROM "THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN"

Into the street the Piper stept,
Smiling first a little smile;
To blow the pipe his lips he wrinkled,
And green and blue his sharp eyes twinkled.
Ere three shrill notes the pipe had uttered;
You heard as if an army muttered;
The muttering grew into a grumbling;
And the grumbling grew to a mighty rumbling;
And out of the houses the rats came tumbling —
Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats,
Brown rats, black rats, gray rats, tawny rats,
Grave old plodders, gay young friskers,
Fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins,
Families by tens and dozens,
Brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, —
Followed the Piper for their lives.

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THE CATARACT OF LODORE

"How does the Water
Come down at Lodore?"
Here it comes sparkling,
And there it lies darkling;
Now smoking and frothing
Its tumult and wrath in,
Till in this rapid race
On which it is bent,
It reaches the place
Of its steep descent.
The Cataract strong then plunges along,
Striking and raging as if a war waging
Its caverns and rocks among;
Rising and leaping,
Sinking and creeping,
Swelling and sweeping,
Showering and springing,
Flying and flinging,
Writhing and ringing,
Eddying and whisking,
Spouting and frisking,
Turning and twisting,
Around and around
With endless rebound:
Smiting and fighting,
A sight to delight in;
Confounding, astounding,
Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound.

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Collecting, projecting,
Receding and speeding,
And shocking and rocking,
And darting and parting,
And threading and spreading,
And whizzing and hissing,
And dripping and skipping,
And hitting and splitting,
And shining and twining,
And rattling and battling,
And shaking and quaking,
And pouring and roaring,
And waving and raving,
And tossing and crossing,
And flowing and going,
And running and stunning,
And foaming and roaming,
And dinning and spinning,
And dropping and hopping,
And working and jerking,
And guggling and struggling,
And moaning and groaning;
And glittering and frittering,
And gathering and feathering,
And whitening and brightening,
And quivering and shivering,
And hurrying and skurrying,
And thundering and floundering;
And so never ending, but always descending,
The Water comes down at Lodore.

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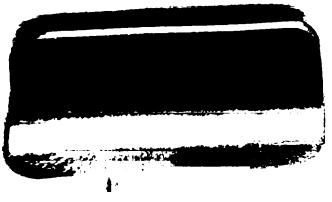

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